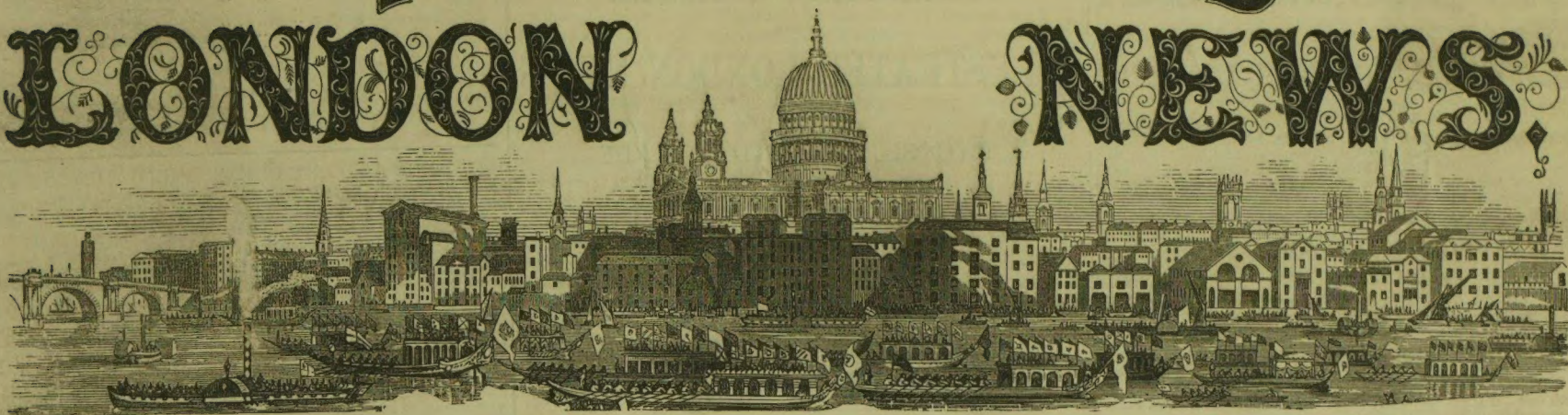


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1959.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE EASTERN CRISIS: TURKISH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH STAMBOUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at New Place House, Southampton, the wife of T. R. Owen, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at Montford, Rothsay, the wife of Commander Dudley Stuart, R.N., of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at Hildrop-road, N., the wife of Colville Browne, of a son.
On the 28th inst., at Hill Side, Muswell-hill, the wife of William James Howell, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Bournemouth, Lady Keith Murray, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Ingestre, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, assisted by the Hon. and Revs. A. C. and W. Talbot, great-uncles of the bride, Colonel Edward Chaplin, M.P., late Coldstream Guards, to Lady Gwendolen Theresa Talbot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.
On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's, Chester, E. Sladen, Vicar of Theddlethorpe, All Saints, Lincolnshire, to Mary Catharine Godwin, only daughter of the late Mr. T. Hancock, of Tyd-y-yn, Denbighshire.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Dorsington Rectory, Mary, the beloved relict of Henry Lilley Smith, of Southam, Warwickshire, aged 84.
On the 20th inst., at Fille Place, Sussex, Henry Hall, fourth Viscount Gage, in the 86th year of his age.
On the 21st inst., at Bushey Lodge, Teddington, the Right Hon. Robert Henley, Lord Onley, in his 74th year.
On the 19th inst., at Nice, suddenly, Lord George William Loftus, third son of John, second Marquis of Ely, aged 61.
On the 24th inst., at 36, Queen's Gate-terrace, South Kensington, Caroline Maria, Countess of Limerick.
On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Torquay, John Scales Christian, in his 75th year.
On the 24th inst., at Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, Mary Ann, wife of Henry John Iye, Esq., of Clifton Hall, in that county.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 28.

Septuagesima.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary D. Wilson, Vicar of Islington; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Jennings, Canon in Residence; 8 p.m., Ven. A. P. Purey-Cust, Archdeacon of Buckingham.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon C. F. Tarver.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Farrar (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White; 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Tarver, Canon of Chester; Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Full Moon, 8.39 a.m. Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Tylor on the Philosophy of Language).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Riparian Rights).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Adolphe Smith on the Decay of the City Guilds).
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Rear-Admiral Jasper H. Selwyn on Steam, Fuel, and Boilers). Medical Society, 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.

King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead, annual meeting, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Head on the Combustion of Refuse Vegetable Substances in Steam Boilers).
Dr. Vaughan begins Lectures on Greek Testament, 8 a.m., and the following days—Middle Temple.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. Archibald Hamilton on the Economic Progress of New Zealand).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (the Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, on Divinity), four successive days.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations in Anatomy), and on Friday.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frank E. Thicke on Ventilation of Rooms).

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

High Spring Tide.
Partridge-shooting ends. Salmon-fishing begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. C. A. Wright on Metals and their Uses).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. George Meredith on the Idea of Comedy).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. H. B. Armstrong on Kekule's and Ladenburg's Benzene Symbols; Mr. W. H. Perkin on the Formation of Coumarine, &c., from Aromatic Aldehydes).
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. I. Bailey Balfour on the Vegetation of Rodriguez; Sir John Lubbock on Ants; Papers by Mr. J. Buchanan and Professor Harrington).
British Museum closed for a week.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. ("Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater").
Psychological Society, 8 p.m.
Licensed Victuallers' School, annual ball, St. James's Hall.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Candlemas Day. Purification of the Virgin Mary. Scotch Quarter Day.
Geologists' Association, 7.30 p.m., anniversary.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Osborne Reynolds on Vortex Motion, 9).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. J. Ellis on the Phonology of English Dialects).
Society of Arts, Indian Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Burrell on Indian Tea Cultivation).
United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Major-General Sir Frederic J. Goldsmid on Islam from Constantinople to Calcutta).

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m. Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Symonds on Florence and the Medici).
South Kensington Museum, Loan Collection, 8 p.m. (Professor Osborne Reynolds on Vortex Motion).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
January	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
17	29.797	48.2	46.6	95	8	50.8	44.6	S. S.W.	319	0.110
18	29.764	46.2	43.5	91	10	50.8	36.4	S.W. S.	375	0.050
19	29.831	52.2	48.0	87	9	55.2	48.4	S.W. S.W.	568	0.000
20	30.376	40.7	37.9	91	9	43.7	33.6	S.W. N.W.	49	0.000
21	30.623	36.1	35.1	97	—	46.8	27.0	W.N.W.	—	0.000
22	30.563	35.3	33.4	93	6	42.5	28.9	S.W. S. E.S.E.	—	—
23	30.319	28.3	28.3	69	3	46.0	27.4	E. S.	243	0.101

* No rain fell on the 22nd, but 0.015 of dew was registered.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.830 29.804 29.764 30.206 30.633 30.607 30.623
Temperature of Air .. 50.2° 46.0° 53.9° 44.8° 29.8° 33.6° 35.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 44.9° 43.5° 52.1° 43.5° 29.7° 31.9° 32.0°
Direction of Wind .. S. S. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 35	1 7	1 35	2 2	2 25	2 50	3 13
3 38	4 1	4 13	4 38	4 40	4 20	4 42
5 52	6 5	6 52	7 13	7 15	6 55	7 17
8 10	8 23	8 20	8 38	8 40	8 20	8 42

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THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

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THE LARGEST IN LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft., with "Dream of Elijah's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six, 1s.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House. The WINTER EXHIBITION of WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize Medals will be given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WARE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—EVERY EVENING, the Grand Pantomime, ROBINSON CRUSOE. With Scenery and Transformation by Mr. Telbin. The most powerful company ever collected. Children and Schools Half Price to Day Performances on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Two. Box-office open from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, a Popular Farce.—THE FORTY THIEVES.—The Celebrated Vokes Family: Misses H. Covey, C. Joyce, M. E. Best; Mr. F. W. Irish, &c. Double Harlequinade.—Clowns, C. Lauri and F. Evans; Harlequin, J. La Wastell; Miss Amy Rosalind. Morning Performances, at Two o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Children and Schools at Half Price to all parts of the Theatre, Upper Gallery excepted.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—On MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Messrs. Swinbourne, Brooke, Mead, Huntley W. Bentley, Carlton, Beaumont, I. Inero, Lyons, &c.; Miss Pannecor, Mrs. Huntley, and Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Messrs. Graven, music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by MATRIMONY—Mr. Brooke and Miss Virginia Francis. Morning Performance on SATURDAY NEXT of FAZIO (last time)—Bianca, Miss Bateman.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama, EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. OPEN SESAME; or, Harlequin the Forty Robbers of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Pantomime, EVERY EVENING, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten half price. Box-office open Eleven till Four. No charge for Booking.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MATCHED and MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain, and OUR DOLL'S HOUSE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

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Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven.

No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. One part of the Programme will be devoted to the popular Songs of Ireland. Artists: Madame Sherrington, Madame Cave Ashton, and Madame Antonette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goldard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—MR. SIMS REEVES at the BALLAD CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, will sing the celebrated Irish ballad "Kathleen Mavourneen;" and "Once Again," by Arthur Sullivan.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL BALL will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, FEB. 1. ADAMS'S BAND of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C., Mr. Thomas Butler, with able Assistant M.C.s. Double Ticket, 16s.; Single Ticket, 10s. 6d., to include Refreshments on a liberal scale. Doors to be opened at Eight; Dancing to commence at Half-past Eight. Evening Dress indispensable. Tickets may be obtained of the Governor and Committee (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 22nd inst.), the Stewards at the late Anniversary Dinner, and the Past Officers of the Institution; at Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly; at Hays's Ticket-Office, Royal Exchange-buildings; and, at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

Mr. ERNST PAUER will deliver SIX LECTURES on PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN MUSIC at SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three p.m., as follows:—
First Lecture, Feb. 6 Musical Talent and its Development.
Second .. Feb. 13 The Art of Teaching.
Third .. Feb. 20 The Art of Practical Education.
Fourth .. Feb. 27 On the Choice of Pieces.
Fifth .. March 6 The Musical Course.
Sixth .. March 13 The Art of Reading at Sight and the Development of Memory.
Tickets (for Ladies only) can be obtained by letter, addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byne, Hon. Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order, made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Post-Office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W.
Schools and Families can obtain Six Tickets at the price of Five.
Fee for the Course, 10s.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS. The Science and Art Department will hold EXAMINATIONS in ELEMENTARY DRAWING, through the agency of the Managers, in Elementary Day Schools throughout the Kingdom.
These Examinations will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 12, in Elementary Schools at which Instruction in Drawing is given by persons certified in second Grade Drawing. Payments to the Managers, and Prizes to the Children and pupils Teachers are offered on the results of these Examinations.
Applications for Examination must be made, on Form No. 539, before Feb. 6, to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—HYLDEMOER, a Danish Fairy Story, by Hans Christian Andersen, translated and adapted by Edward Rose. A magnificently-illustrated Disappearing-View Entertainment, interspersed with sketches, in which a ghost effect of a high character is introduced. Given by Mr. Seymour Smith daily, at 4.15 and 9.15.

"UNCLE TOM'S" FAREWELL MEETING.—C. H. SPURGEON'S METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.—TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1877. Half-past Seven p.m. Right Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. &c., will preside. Proceeds will be divided between Stockwell Orphanage and "Uncle Tom's Fund." Tickets, 6d. and 1s. To be had of Mr. Lobb, "Christian Age" Office, 89, Farringdon-street; or Mr. Blackshaw, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly requested to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

In addition to the Illustrations of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi published this week, from Sketches with which we have been favoured by Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorkas, we have received several others which will appear in succeeding Numbers.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

"What next? and next?" is the question, familiarised to us by the use made of it by Richard Cobden, which everyone is putting to his neighbour, and which nobody is competent to answer. The Conference at Constantinople is over. The Delegates and Ambassadors have taken their departure and are on their way home. The last proposals of the Powers have been made to and rejected by the Porte. The first stage of the Eastern Question must now be classed with things that are past. Turkey has deliberately chosen her lot, and it is one which excludes her from the comity of European nations. She stands alone, and "the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire" rests no longer upon the guarantee of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, but upon the might and prowess alone of the Sultan and his Divan. The oligarchy of Pashas which ruled the Turkish dominions has decided upon retaining its power of misgovernment, and has thereby absolved the obligations of the signatory Powers from their treaty engagements. "What next? and next?" is the natural interrogation suggested by these events.

The Conference can hardly be correctly described as an entire failure. It has warded off the imminent certainty of War. When it met there appeared to be no probability that peace could be preserved. Russia, it will be remembered, was given out as intent upon exacting guarantees of Reform from Turkey which the latter was equally determined to refuse. The Czar had spoken words at Moscow which appeared to crown with official sanction the aggressive purpose of the Slavonic portion of his population. The order for mobilising a large section of his Army was in the process of being acted upon. A formidable force was being gathered upon the Pruth. General Ignatieff, the Representative of St. Petersburg at Constantinople, was believed to be the bearer of Terms to the Porte in the stringency of which he would suffer no abatement, and the rejection of which would be followed by a military occupation of Bulgaria. All this has passed away. There is no apparent danger now of European war—no immediate danger even of a war between Russia and Turkey. The good understanding established between the signatory Powers in their preliminary Conference, and the anxiety of all of them to avoid an unnecessary rupture, largely conducted to the present pacific aspect of affairs. This, at any rate, is something gained—not a little, we should say. To preserve European peace was one of the main objects for which the Conference was appointed; and that object, though by a different way than was fore-

seen, the Diplomatic Assembly may be credited with having effected.

There is another desirable result for which we are indebted to the Conference at Constantinople. It has cleared up a good many International perplexities, and brushed aside not a few International prejudices. The Powers represented at the Porte by their Delegates and Ambassadors have come to ascertain by mutual converse, much more clearly than they could have done by Diplomatic correspondence, each other's policy in relation to the Eastern Question, as well as the foundation upon which it rests. Points of jealousy may possibly be retained between some of them; but, on the whole, the shroud of mystery in which the question has long been involved has been removed, and its real difficulties have been laid bare. This is of immense importance as it respects the future. No temper can be so dangerous to a nation as that of sleepless suspicion. The proceedings of the Conference have, at all events, thrown a flood of light upon the problems to be solved in the East of Europe. We have come to know better what Turkey is, and what are the likelihoods of her regeneration. We can better appreciate now the policy of Russia, and measure the means which she has at hand for its realisation. We have been let into the secret of Austrian uneasiness, and have got a glimpse of the views entertained on this subject by Germany. Our own position has been made clearer to us than ever it was before, and there is probably no State of Europe which cannot see more distinctly than it was wont to do the momentous issues involved in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Conference, as it has cleared up our outlook, so it has brought into more prominent relief our national duties. There are probably few men in the kingdom who can now be deluded into the persuasion that, whether by traditional policy or by national interests, this country is bound to stand by the Turk. There is now no ground for fear that England will be found fighting in support of the unutterable misgovernment of the Osmanli race. So far, good. Negatively, the question with which we commenced these observations answers itself. We know not what we shall do, but we know pretty certainly what we shall not do. We cannot tell what, under coming circumstances, might be right; but we can tell what would be wrong. The Eastern Question is not so settled even for the Porte as it may seem to be. Should the European Powers abide in concert, resolved that they will accept nothing less than they have proposed through the Conference, Turkey will be unable to bear up under the tremendous pressure which she has imposed upon herself. Time, which most communities require in order to recover themselves from internal disorganisation and weakness, will prove to be Turkey's direst foe. Perhaps, no fate more desperate could overtake her than that of being let alone. We confess, therefore, we are not over-anxious about the proximate future—not over-anxious to see what is called "the failure" of the Conference redeemed. The laws which superintend the government of mankind will assuredly, in due time, vindicate themselves, and perhaps the permanent settlement of the Eastern Question will be more effectually promoted by the issue of recent abortive diplomatic efforts than would have been the case had united Europe succeeded in imposing its will upon Turkey.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Lady Elphinstone (on her marriage), yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, she being presented by Lady Waterpark. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, with his wife, dined with her Majesty; and the next day Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Rev. Dr. Farrar dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Westminster, officiated. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to Cumberland Lodge, and was present at an entertainment given by Prince and Princess Christian in honour of Prince Christian's birthday. Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (who was staying at Cumberland Lodge), Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. Grant-Gordon dined with her Majesty. After dinner Miss Robertson and Miss F. Robertson sang before the Queen and the Royal family circle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Tuesday for Osborne. Her Majesty travelled from Windsor by special train over the Great Western and South-Western Railways, via Basingstoke, to Gosport, and embarked thence in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, commanded by Commander Fullerton, in the absence, from illness, of Captain Campbell, and crossed to Osborne, arriving there at a quarter before two p.m. The *Hector* is stationed off Osborne as guard-ship during the residence of the Court in the Isle of Wight.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with two of their children, Princess Victoria Mary and Prince Francis of Teck, paid a two-days' visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, last week, and upon the occasion Prince and Princess Christian, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Major-General H. Ponsonby were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Queen has sent gifts of pheasants and other game to University College, St. Bartholomew's, and other hospitals, for the patients.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday last, for the late Princess Charles of Prussia, sister to the Empress of Germany and second cousin to the Queen, viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen

to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change mourning on Wednesday last, and to go out of mourning to-morrow (Sunday). The Queen was represented at the funeral of her Royal Highness by the Earl of Dunmore.

Her Majesty will open the Session of Parliament in person on Thursday, Feb. 8.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with his host, the Duke of Manchester, and a distinguished party, joined the hunt with the Cambridgeshire hounds yesterday week. The Princess of Wales, with the Duchess of Manchester, was present at the "meet," which was at Gaynes Hall. Excellent sport was obtained. On Saturday last the Prince hunted with the Pytchley hounds, the meet being at Oxendon. On Monday the Royal visit at Kimbolton Castle terminated. The Prince and Princess travelled by special train to St. Ives, where the state saloon was attached to an ordinary train. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Wolferton at half-past six p.m., and drove to Sandringham. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget and other gentlemen, went to Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present, on the 12th inst., at a ball given by the officers of the 42nd Highlanders at Malta. The Duke and Duchess embarked on board H.M.S. *Helicon*, on Wednesday, for the Piræus, on a visit to the Court of Greece. The Royal children remain at Malta under the charge of the Hon. Mrs. Monson during their parents' absence. The Duchess has appointed William S. Playfair, Esq., M.D., to be one of the physicians-accoucheurs to her Royal and Imperial Highness.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn has during the week visited the Court and the Opéra Comique Theatres.

Invitations for Parliamentary dinners, on the 7th proximo, have been issued by the Premier, Earl Granville, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Henry E. Stirling Home Drummond-Moray (Scots Fusilier Guards), younger, of Blair Drummond and Ardoch, son of Mr. Charles and Lady Anne Home Drummond-Moray, with Lady Georgina Emily Lucy Seymour, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, was celebrated, on Tuesday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. A number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Scots Fusilier Guards belonging to Captain Drummond-Moray's company were present, each man wearing a bunch of violets in his button-hole. The bridesmaids were Miss S. H. Drummond-Moray, Lady Margaret Seymour, the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore, Countess Feodore Gleichen, Miss Alexandra Seymour, Miss Lucy Hope, Miss Van de Weyer, and Miss C. Douglass. Mr. William Home Drummond-Moray, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same lace over a wreath of orange-blossoms. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream-coloured cashmere, embroidered in holly and juniper; badges of the Drummond and Moray clans, which were worked by Mrs. Elliott and pupils of the Ladies' Work Dépôt in Wigmore-street; cream felt hats, with the same badges in front, and cream feathers. Each wore a gold locket (given by the bridegroom), with the initials "H. M. G." in turquoises and pearls. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York and the Rev. James St. John Blunt, M.A., brother-in-law of the bride. After the breakfast, at Hertford House, Connaught-place, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford entertained about 150 guests, the bride and bridegroom left for Tetworth, Lady Harlech's residence at Ascot. Lady Georgina's travelling-dress was of grey serge, trimmed with chinchilla, and bonnet to correspond. The wedding presents were very numerous, including from the Queen an Indian shawl, from Princess Christian an antique silver box, and from Princess Louise of Lorne an antique silver tea-caddy.

The marriage of Lady Gwendolen Talbot, second daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Colonel Chaplin, M.P., took place, on Thursday week, at Ingestre church. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot and the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, great uncles of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss F. Chetwynd, Miss North, and the Hon. Marion Thellusson, and the Hon. Evelyn Boscawen was best man. After the wedding breakfast at Ingestre Hall, the bride and bridegroom left for Alton Towers.

The marriage between Lady Theodora Grosvenor and Mr. Merthyr Guist is fixed to take place on Thursday, March 8, at Motcombe; and the marriage of Mr. Thomas Egerton Tatton to Miss Essex Cholmondeley is fixed to take place on Feb. 6.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Francis Gordon, youngest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, and Miss H. Reid, second daughter of the late Mr. Rawson Reid.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Embassy, under their Excellencies the Minister Kwoh-Sung-Tao and the Assistant-Minister Lin-Si-Hung, with seven secretaries, attachés, interpreters, and twenty-two attendants, arrived at Southampton, on Sunday afternoon, by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Peshawur*, and proceeded to London by special train. The Embassy was accompanied by Dr. Macartney, of the Nanking Arsenal, who acts as English Secretary. Mr. Hillier, of her Majesty's Consular Service in China, who accompanied the Embassy as far as Alexandria, and then preceded their Excellencies overland, was delegated by the Foreign Office to meet them at Southampton and escort them to London. Their Excellencies were also met at Southampton by Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and agent of the Chinese Government, by whom the necessary arrangements were made for their reception and residence in London. Their Excellencies reside for the present at 45, Portland-place. The wife of the Minister Kwoh, attended by three female servants, accompanied him to England.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Walter W. Oulless, Mr. Peter Graham, and Mr. Marcus Stone were elected Associates.

Pictures for the forthcoming season of the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery will be received at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Regent-street (entrance in Mortimer-street), on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 19 and 20, between ten and five.

Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, on Wednesday, opened a new infirmary at Warrington, which has been erected at a cost of £8000, and endowed by Mr. Hatton with the sum of £10,000. The right hon. gentleman, who formerly resided at Warrington very warmly received. In a brief address, he pointed out that whatever differences of opinion might exist in this country on politics and religion, there were none upon the one great Christian principle of healing the sick.

THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

As was fully expected last week, in consequence of the resolutions unanimously taken by the Grand Council of the Turkish Empire assembled on the Thursday, the Sultan's Government has refused to consent to the proposals of the Foreign Powers. So the diplomatic Conference is broken up, followed by the departure from Constantinople of all the Foreign Ambassadors, as well as the Special Envoys or Plenipotentiaries of their respective Governments. The Grand Council of the Porte was composed of 240 members, of whom fifty-four were Christians. Among the members present were the Armenian and Roman Catholic Patriarchs and the Great Rabbi. In the course of his speech Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, referred to the threatened departure of the Ambassadors. Those of France and England, he said, had declared that their Governments would neither make war upon Turkey nor lend her any assistance. Austria was neutral, but it was to be feared that she would not be able to resist the demands of her Slavonic subjects. Only one dissentient voice, that of the delegate of the Armenian Protestants, was raised, it seems, when the Council passed the resolution rejecting the proposals of the Powers. At the close of the proceedings a vote of confidence was passed in the Government, and it was authorised to continue the negotiations, if necessary, on the basis of such proposals as were not in conflict with the Constitution.

The final meeting of the Conference took place on Saturday. On the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries Safvet Pasha read a note based on the decisions of the meeting of the Grand Council on the previous Thursday. In this document no notice was taken about the appointment of provincial governors, while with respect to the International Commission the note proposed to substitute an elective commission, to be presided over by an Ottoman functionary. All the questions relating to Serbia and Montenegro were reserved for ulterior decision. Lord Salisbury thereupon declared that the Conference must be considered at an end, the Porte having refused the two guarantees which were demanded of it. General Ignatieff spoke to the same effect, and expressed a hope that the Porte would not enter upon further hostilities against Serbia and Montenegro, but would cause the position of its Christian subjects to be respected. The Russian Ambassador further remarked that the members of the Conference had received petitions from the Christians of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, and Crete requesting the Conference to occupy itself with improving their condition. It had not been possible to take these petitions into consideration, as the task assigned to the Conference was limited in its scope; but his Excellency was anxious to state the fact at the closing sitting of the European Plenipotentiaries.

All the Ambassadors requested audiences of the Sultan to take leave, but they were not received by his Majesty before their departure from Constantinople. The Sultan is said to have excused himself because he had the toothache.

The Marquis of Salisbury went on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Ceres*, engaged for his departure, on Monday afternoon, but that vessel was prevented by the bad weather from leaving till next morning. Sir Henry Elliot left Constantinople on Thursday, having first received a farewell address, signed by a large number of the English and other foreigners resident there, and by many Turks. General Ignatieff's departure has been delayed by the illness of one of his children.

It is stated from Constantinople that the Porte proposes to carry out of its own accord all the reforms demanded by the Conference, and has sent to Paris for gendarmes in order to establish a sufficient gendarmerie, and to England for officials to institute reforms in the administration.

A Vienna correspondent says that Austria declines the request of the Porte to mediate between Turkey and Serbia and Montenegro, with a view to the conclusion of peace, and has recommended the Porte to treat directly with the Principalities.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople sends two or three illustrations; one of them representing the Grand Vizier on his way from a sitting of the Conference. A portrait of Sultan Abdul Hamid II., in military uniform, mounted on a favourite charger, is engraved for our Extra Supplement. The illustration on our front page is a street scene in Stamboul, with the passing of a detachment of troops.

INTERIOR OF A DUTCH HOUSE.

This agreeable scene of domestic life is copied from one of the Dutch pictures, formerly belonging to the collection of Sir Robert Peel, in the National Gallery. Peter de Hooe, the artist, who lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century, is one of the most cheerful, pleasant, and natural painters. He delights in subjects which are homely, but not mean or vulgar; in well-furnished parlours and well-kept gardens, with comfortable, well-dressed persons; an orderly family, man, woman, and child, of the upper middle class, with a neat and contented maid-servant, perhaps lighting the fire, or bringing in something to eat or drink. He has a happy trick, also, of throwing in a gleam of sunshine through an open door or window, playing on the rich colours of a carpet or tiled floor, a velvet robe or coat, or the warm complexion of a healthy, animated face. Out of doors, in like manner, he knows how to light up a brick wall, and make its bright red hue, such a hue as the brickwork of that age commonly showed, set off the green vine-leaves, and other foliage of trailed plants, with very charming effect. In this simple view of a household interior and its occupants there is nothing to demand explanation. We should rather fancy the gentleman to be a visitor, receiving from the family, in the way of ordinary courtesy, a glass of wine and a pipe of tobacco, when he sits down for an hour of friendly talk.

A number of trade unionists met some of the junior clergy of London on Tuesday evening, when the principles of trades unionism were advocated, and their results from members' points of view were set forth.

With reference to some remarks of the peculiar rock scenery of the Yosemite Valley, in California, with the views of it lately published in our Journal, a correspondent wishes to invite comparisons on behalf of the mountain scenery of Bavaria, in Corsica, which can be reached within three days from London, by way of Marseilles. Mr. Edward Lear, the artist, has borne testimony to the majestic character of this Corsican scenery, "the tremendous mystery of its cloud-piercing towers and pillars of granite, with their sides riven and wrinkled into a thousand chasms, with pines growing in all their crevices and on all their ledges and pinnacles." They form a continuous chain, with lofty pinnacles or needles, rising sometimes to the height of 9000 ft. out of the surrounding dense masses of the Pincaricco forest, and exhibit the most brilliant varieties of colouring, from the effects of the atmosphere. A collection of water-colour drawings, by another artist, Mr. Van de Velde, of Holland, representing some of these sublime and beautiful views in Corsica, was lately to be seen in London.



"INTERIOR OF A DUTCH HOUSE." BY P. DE HOOE.
IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

The great political importance which is attached to the possession of Constantinople arises from its position commanding the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, through the straits dividing Europe from Asia. These straits are the Bosphorus, upon which Constantinople stands, and the Dardanelles, at the other end of the small inland Sea of Marmora, a hundred and thirty miles south-west of Constantinople. The Dardanelles, anciently named the Hellespont, have a length of nearly forty miles, from their western entrance in the Aegean Sea, near Tenedos, and the supposed site of Troy, to the small town of Gallipoli, where the Sea of Marmora is entered, and which was occupied by the British army at the outset of the war with Russia in 1854. Besika Bay, where our fleet has been lying at anchor several months during the late agitations and negotiations upon the Eastern Question, is on the coast of Asia Minor, not far from the outer entrance to the Dardanelles. One of our Engravings presents a general view of that entrance; it is accompanied by the two views respectively of the Castle of Europe and the Castle of Asia, old fortifications built on the opposite shores of the strait. Here the width of the strait is 4000 yards, and the extreme depth of the channel is fifty fathoms. It is considered that three points exist in the channel leading from the Sea of Marmora to the Mediterranean, the passage of either of which by a fleet without permission from the master of the shore

would be a matter of the greatest danger. The vessel navigating the Sea of Marmora arrives at the first constriction of Gallipoli Strait, opposite Tchardak. The width from Europe to Asia at this point is 3800 yards. The greatest depth of the channel, about the middle, is forty-six fathoms. About 5 1-3rd miles south-west of Tchardak we arrive at a point called the Narrows, between Kilis Bahr on the European and Chanak Kalehsi on the Asiatic coast. The extreme width at this point is 1460 yards. The bottom of the channel declines, at first rapidly, and then more gradually, on each side, till it reaches a depth of fifty-three fathoms. This place is the key of the Mediterranean, as far as navigation to or from the Black Sea is concerned. The great constriction of the passage is the more serious (as far as any attempt to force it is concerned) from the plan of the channel, the axis of which in this locality, for about a mile and a half, lies directly north and south, thus exposing any vessel to both a sweeping and a concentrated fire from properly-arranged batteries. This central strait, that of the Narrows, is one that might be rendered absolutely impassable. While the master of Constantinople can bar egress from the Danubian Provinces as well as from the Black Sea, the master of the Narrows can bar, not only these lines of maritime communication, but that of Constantinople also.

At the south entrance of the Bosphorus the total width is 1800 yards. From Seraglio Point to Leander's Tower it is only 1620 yards. For the greatest part of this width the depth does not exceed twenty fathoms; but a depth of thirty-four

fathoms is found to run through at about 400 yards east of Seraglio Point. It is evident, therefore, that the southern entrance of the Bosphorus can be readily defended by torpedoes, and the northern entrance by artillery, by any Power commanding the shore.

The superiority of the Turkish fleet and the works of defence erected in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles have prevented the possibility of a Muscovite capture of Constantinople by a sea attack. It therefore only becomes necessary so to strengthen the land approaches as to make Constantinople practically impregnable. And this could easily be accomplished. The Bosphorus can only be approached from the north by a narrow strip of land, in some places only twenty-three miles wide. If a line of works were erected across this strip, with its right resting on the Black Sea and its left on the Sea of Marmora, Constantinople would be secure. An admirable position exists, which is so aided by natural obstacles as to reduce the front to be defended to between seventeen and eighteen miles. This line extends from Lake Derkos on the right to the backwater of Buyuk Chekmege on the left. At Buyuk Chekmege there is a harbour, and the backwater—a mile and a quarter wide—guards for five miles the left of the position. The position then follows a range of hills commanding a broad and open valley, and offering every military advantage for purposes of defence, and eventually rests on Lake Derkos. Between Lake Derkos and the Black Sea the only approach lies by a narrow sandbank easily



THE BREAK UP OF THE CONFERENCE: THE GRAND VIZIER RETURNING FROM THE CONFERENCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

commanded by a single work near the village of Derkos. The railway from Constantinople runs through the left centre of the position, and there is sea communication on both flanks. There is abundant supply of water everywhere, and the country is peculiarly adapted for the encampment of troops. The proposed line of defence could easily be constructed by encamping troops along the position who would throw up the necessary works. Since the introduction of breech-loading arms, it has been proved that a front attack upon a strong line of well-defended works is practically impossible. In the proposed line both flanks would be secure, and communications would be open, and with an unlimited facility of supply. Thus a hostile approach to the Bosphorus from the north by land would be rendered impossible. It is evident that the narrow neck of land which connects the Chersonese with Roumelia, and which is only between three and four miles in width, and with anchorage close inshore for ships of war on both flanks, offers such facilities for the defence of the approaches to the Dardanelles from the north that this position may be considered as unassailable.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 25.

The grand ball given by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée Palace, on Tuesday night, and the production of Victorien Sardou's new comedy, "Dora," at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, have been the leading events of the week here; for the debates of the Versailles Legislature have scarcely presented a single important or lively feature. The failure of the Conference at Constantinople does not appear to have particularly alarmed Parisian speculators, for during the last few days the *rente*—both three and five per cent.—has been quoted at higher prices than it has ever previously attained, while the newspapers almost unanimously express confidence in the maintenance of peace. General Tcherniaïeff, who arrived in Paris some days ago, has, of course, been interviewed alike by French, English, and American journalists; but his formal declarations to the effect that Russia will commence hostilities at the close of the coming month do not appear to have produced much impression over here, and the attention of the Parisians has easily been diverted from these Eastern complications to the ball at the Elysée and Sardou's new piece.

The grand fête given on Tuesday night by the President of the Republic proved a complete success. The Viscomte d'Harcourt, *secrétaire de la Présidence*, had received no fewer than 23,000 applications for tickets, to the great majority of which it was of course impossible to respond favourably to, the number of invites having been restricted to 5000. As it was, the salons of the Elysée were thronged with guests, and there was but little room available for dancing. The Marshal spent the greater part of the evening conversing with Prince Orloff and the Duc d'Aumale, while the Duchesse de Magenta, in a robe of white faille trimmed with garlands of flowers, held her court in the sumptuous *salon d'argent*, surrounded by the Princesses of Orleans and a bevy of Faubourg St. Germain belles. The orchestra, which was conducted by Johann Strauss, played a warmly applauded selection of the Viennese maestro's most celebrated waltzes and quadrilles.

M. Sardou's new comedy "Dora" was enthusiastically received by the public at its first performance on Monday, although it is vastly inferior to many of his previous productions. The plot is somewhat pretentious and complicated, but the leading incidents may be summarised as follows:—Dora and her mother, the ruined Marquesa de Rio-Zarès, are located in an hotel at Nice, where they find themselves unable to discharge their bill. A certain Van der Kraft, a political spy, offers them his services on condition that Dora shall become one of his employées and procure for him certain important information. Dora indignantly rejects the proposition, and she and her mother are eventually saved from their embarrassment by a young Frenchman, André de Maurillac, who offers Dora his heart and fortune. The two are married, and everything seems to presage a happy existence, when a certain Countess, of equivocal reputation, in the employment of Van der Kraft and in love with André, resolves to ruin Dora in her husband's estimation by abstracting from the latter's cabinet some important diplomatic papers, which she incloses in a letter Dora has had occasion to write to Van der Kraft. The letter is, of course, intercepted and opened by her husband, who discovers that it contains the missing papers. A dramatic scene ensues between André and Dora, the latter protesting that she is innocent in spite of the overwhelming circumstantial evidence. But the papers smell of musk, a perfume which Dora abominates, and to which the Countess is particularly partial. This circumstance attracts the attention of one of André's friends, who, after a series of clever stratagems, eventually unmasks and confounds Dora's jealous rival. There are a host of minor characters and incidents—some passably amusing; and the piece is capably put upon the stage—MM. Berton, Dieudonné, and Parade playing the leading masculine parts; while the chief feminine rôles are admirably interpreted by Mesdames Pierson, Bartel, and Celine Montaland.

Following the example of the British Parliament, the Versailles Chamber of Deputies has decided in principle that a special committee shall be appointed to inquire into the numerous foreign loans contracted in France. This measure is principally directed against the Eastern States and the numerous South American Republics, whose creditors have been for so many years defrauded of their just claims.

Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, the director of the South Kensington Museum and secretary to the British Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, was formally received yesterday by the French Commissioners. Mr. Owen stated that the Prince of Wales would assume the supreme direction of affairs, hoping thereby to ensure an effective representation of the productions of the United Kingdom. In reply, the French Commissioner-General said that the acceptance of the post of president by the eldest son of the Queen, with the choice of so many eminent personages as members of the commission, would be regarded by the French as a solemn token of sympathy tending to strengthen the bonds of friendship uniting the two countries.

A Madame de Belcastel, wife of a nephew of the well-known Legitimist Senator, has been sentenced this week to a year's imprisonment for swindling. The husband, who after squandering his fortune appears to have abandoned his wife, is to-day a *choriste* at the Opera. Madame de Belcastel, having obtained employment from a leading Parisian *modiste* and *lingère*, has been disposing of goods intrusted to her at about half their cost price and pocketing the proceeds. Most of her *clientes* belonged to the theatrical world, and several leading actresses appeared to give evidence against her.

SPAIN.

Tuesday being the King's fête day, there was a review of the troops and the garrison at Madrid. At night there were illuminations and a ball at the palace.

General Moriones embarked at Barcelona, on Saturday, for the East, to assume the governorship of the Philippine Islands. The revenue for the last half year of 1876 shows an excess of two millions sterling over that of 1875.

ITALY.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the bill for preventing abuses on the part of the clergy in the exercise of their ministry was adopted by 150 votes against 100. A grant for defraying the expenses of Italy's participation in the Paris Exhibition to be held in 1878 was also voted.

The Pope is reported to have had a fainting fit on Sunday, and did not leave his private apartment on Monday. On Tuesday morning, however, he gave an audience, the fatigue of which brought on a renewed attack of fainting. Subsequently some other persons were received.

Mr. Edward Freeman, Professor Max Müller, and Sir Henry Sumner Maine have been elected corresponding members of the Academia Reale dei Lincei in the respective departments of history, philology, and political science.

The Italian Geographical Society has decided to present its gold medal to Captain Nares.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has assigned 4,430,000 marks from the part of the French war indemnity pertaining to Prussia for the transformation of the arsenal at Berlin into a hall containing a collection of objects "representing the glorious history of the Prussian army, and consequently of the whole Prussian people."

The Prussian Budget passed its first reading in the Lower House of the Diet yesterday week. In the course of the discussion Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, observed that he did not regard the future of the industry of the country as being more unfavourable than last year. The low rate of discount prevailing at the principal banks of Europe showed that there was unemployed capital everywhere. The enterprise which was repressed by the apprehension caused by the Eastern Question would return when that apprehension was removed, but he hoped that it would not again lead to swindling, but to a development of sound industry.

A reported outbreak of cattle plague in Germany is officially confirmed at Berlin, and the necessary measures for preventing its spread have been ordered by the sanitary authorities.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We learn from Pesth that the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers had a conference, on Wednesday, of five hours' duration, at which the Bank question was the subject of discussion. Both sides manifested an earnest desire to come to an understanding. Another conference was to be held, on Thursday, at the residence of M. Tisza, which would probably be followed by a Crown Council, under the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

The Budget for 1877, as published by the *Official Gazette*, estimates the revenue at 570,777,802 silver roubles, and the expenditure at 570,769,280 silver roubles.

AMERICA.

In a Message which President Grant has sent to the House of Representatives, he defends the employment of troops in the South to preserve peace and protect voters.

The two Houses of Congress began, last Saturday, the debate on the bill of the Joint Committee for counting the Presidential votes. According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, it was mainly through President Grant's efforts that the Committee reported the plan with such unanimity, and the President will use all the Administrative influence to secure the passing of the bill. On Thursday the Senate passed it by 47 votes to 17, and it seems pretty certain that the bill will be passed in the House of Representatives.

Proceedings have been begun by the Government against Mr. Tilden to recover alleged deficiencies in his payments of income tax.

It has been decided by the Western Union Telegraph Company to obey the summons, with which it had at first refused to comply, to produce the political despatches referring to the Presidential election before the Congressional Investigation Committee.

Mr. George F. Hoar has been elected United States senator for Massachusetts.

The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt is published in the New York papers. There are bequests to the amount of about \$3,000,000, but none for charitable or public purposes. The bulk of his fortune is left to his son, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. The total amount of property dealt with in the will is not stated, but the *New York Herald* says that it is estimated at between \$16,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The Sioux Indians recently at war with the United States have passed over into Canada.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A telegram from Madeira, in anticipation of the incoming Cape mail, brings news from Cape Town to the 2nd inst. News had been received from the Transvaal that Secocoeni was desirous of peace, and that Mr. Marensky, one of the missionaries, had been requested to negotiate with him. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had been detained on his journey, owing to an outbreak of disease among the waggon-oxen of his train. There was no further news respecting the movements of the Zulu King Cetewayo, who, according to a previous account, had been threatening to overrun the Transvaal with a host of armed Zulus.

INDIA.

From an official statement respecting the distress in Madras and Bombay which is sent to us by the India Office, it appears that in the former district there has been a small decrease in the numbers on the relief works and a slight rainfall, and that in the latter the situation remains unchanged. It is estimated that the number of persons to be relieved in Bombay in May will be 870,000.

A Calcutta telegram says there is no truth in the fresh rumours that it is intended to send an expedition to the Peshawur frontier. The military movements which may have given rise to these rumours are merely intended, it is said, to place the Government in readiness to act should circumstances render it necessary.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong says that the German Minister in Peking is mediating between Spain and China with regard to the difficulties which have arisen in the matter of unsettled claims. The Spanish Minister has in the meantime returned to Peking.

It is announced that the Chinese Government has officially notified to the French Government that it will take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

By a Royal-decree published at the Hague, the importation and transport of foreign cattle, sheep, and goats in the Netherlands are prohibited.

Lord Derby has received a memorial, numerous signed by British subjects, complaining of the existence of brigandage in Sicily, and asking the Foreign Secretary to press this matter upon the attention of the Italian Government.

The Town Council of Stockholm has decided to create a new port for the town, with the necessary dépôts for storing bonded goods. A railway will unite the port with the town. The expense is calculated at about £120,000.

A gold medal, in commemoration of the great services which General Renard rendered to the Exposition d'Hygiène et de Sauvetage, at Brussels, has been presented to the General by a deputation of the subscribers at the communal school-house of Schaerbeck, a suburb of Brussels.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 16th inst. states that the whole of the Republic, with the exception of the State of Tinaloa and Chihuahua, was held by Porfirio Diaz. It is said that Iglesias has fled to Mazatlan, and that Lerdo de Tejada has sailed for San Francisco.

The French Army List for 1877 states that there at present 4 Field Marshals, 16 Generals of Division maintained on active service as having commanded in chief before the enemy, 96 other Generals of Division, 198 Generals of Brigade, 403 Colonels, and 20,120 officers of inferior grades.

According to *L'Union Médicale*, Professor Hendreich states that where the refuse was removed from the mines of Laurium the seeds of a glaucium, or poppy, had sprung up and flowered. The plant, which is described by Pliny and Dioscorides, had disappeared for fifteen or twenty centuries, and its reappearance at this interval is a fact parallel to the fertility of the famous "mummy wheat."

The sixteenth annual prize-meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association took place near Sydney in November last. Nearly the whole of the competitions were with the Martini-Henry rifle, with which the Australian volunteers are armed. The targets, scoring, and conditions were Wimbledon, 1873. The silver medal of the National Rifle Association, entitling the winner to shoot for the Prince of Wales's Prize at the first Wimbledon meeting he can attend, was secured by Corporal Quantock, South Sydney, with the good score of 36 points out of a possible 40, in five shots at 500 and 600 yards. In the annual international match between teams of five bona-fide volunteers representing England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, the latter were the victors with 289 points, the others being in the following order:—English, 278; Irish, 276; and Scotch, 259 points. The conditions of the match were ten shots each at 500 and 600 yards.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following letter has been forwarded to supporters of the Government in the House of Commons:—"Dear Sir,—The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for Thursday, Feb. 8. Interesting debates may be expected, and I therefore take the liberty of requesting your attendance.—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant, STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE."

Earl Granville and Lord Hartington have issued circulars to the members of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament, expressing a hope that they will find it convenient to be in their places at the opening of the Session.

The *Whitehall Review* publishes the arrangements for the opening of Parliament. The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace shortly after one o'clock in the Royal State carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses which are used only for these occasions. With the exception of one carriage (that one immediately preceding the Royal equipage), which will be drawn by six black horses, all the other carriages will be drawn by the bays. The Sovereign will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, who, until the death of the Prince Consort, used to pass through the grand entrance of the House of Lords, will alight from the State carriage at the Peers' entrance, where the Queen will be received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland) and the great officers of State.

Mr. Delahunty, the Home-Rule candidate for the county of Waterford, has been returned, having polled 1799 votes; Mr. Lehmann, the Liberal candidate, polling 534.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an address from the Frome Liberal Association on Monday, spoke mainly upon the Eastern Question. Referring to the Conference at Constantinople, which, he feared, must be regarded as having failed, he expressed his firm belief that Lord Salisbury had done his best. As to any further proposals which might come from the Porte, nothing that Turkey could now present would be worth the attention of the other Powers, as she had rejected their recommendations. It was quite plain that Europe ought not to have made recommendations to Turkey unless the Powers were prepared to abide by them. The important question had now arisen—whether, when the Turkish Government had failed to redeem their promises towards their Christian subjects, they should continue to enjoy all the advantages of the Treaty of 1856, and hold us bound, by our blood and treasure, if necessary, to maintain their independence, when they had failed to render their equivalent in return. This country was under deep responsibility, and they should look to her Majesty's Government to tell them what would follow from the woful failure of the Conference. With respect to the wish conveyed in the address that he would resume the Liberal leadership, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to be permitted to serve in the rank and file of the party under leaders who would do honour to it and to themselves.

Mr. Samuelson, M.P. for Frome, was entertained at dinner by the Frome Liberal Association on the same day. Mr. Le Gros, president of the association, occupied the chair. Mr. Samuelson, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said he would have to assume the harness he had laid aside for the past three years. He thought the Liberal party had gained much since it had passed over to the Opposition benches. Adversity had welded it more closely together. They had had a great treat that day in hearing the greatest of living statesmen, and it was very kind of Mr. Gladstone to afford them that interview. He looked forward to the coming Session with much interest, because he hoped to ascertain whether the divergence between Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on the Eastern Question was as real as it was apparent.

Mr. Briggs, on Monday, addressed his constituents at Blackburn, in the Exchange, which was densely crowded. In the course of his address, he denounced the fiscal, home and foreign policy of the Government, and said he was asked on an average once a day, "Do you believe that disestablishment is coming on?" He said from the signs which they had in any quantity around them, it was impossible to think otherwise.

Mr. Lowther, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at the Sheriffs' banquet at York, on Tuesday, referred to the Eastern Question. The object of the country had been, he considered, the maintenance of British interests and the preservation of peace. It would be premature to assert that these ends had been attained. He denied, however, that the Conference had been a failure, inasmuch as it had been the means of clearing up many misconceptions and removing many illusions.

Speaking at a meeting held in Leeds, on Tuesday night, in advocacy of the United Kingdom Alliance, Mr. Barran, M.P., denounced the evils arising from the drink traffic, which he pointed out acted prejudicially to the trade of the country, which could not possibly prosper so long as so many millions annually were spent in intoxicating liquors. The meeting passed resolutions thanking Sir Wilfrid Lawson for his exertions in the cause of temperance and in favour of the Permissive Bill.

Mr. Colman addressed his constituents at Norwich. He said when Parliament met the Legislature and the country would want to know whether the unanimity of the Cabinet of which he had heard so much was with Lord Beaconsfield's Guildhall speech or with Lord Carnarvon's sympathetic utterances. It was certain that the country had resolved not to fight for Turkey. No more solemn issue than that about to come before Parliament had ever engaged its attention, and if England had to take further steps it would not be in an unrighteous war.

There were several meetings on Wednesday, the following being the principal ones:—

Three members of the Government—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Vice-President of the Council—were present at a Conservative demonstration in Liverpool, and were heartily received by an immense audience. Letters of apology were read from Lord Beaconsfield and the Earl of Derby, who were unable to leave London in the present state of affairs. The principal speech of the evening was made by Sir Stafford Northcote, who, after defending the Government from the charge of having "frittered away" five millions of a Liberal surplus, proceeded to deal with the Eastern Question, remarking that it was essential for the interests of England that peace should reign, not because we were unprepared for war, but because our interests lay in the pursuance of a peaceful policy. The Government sympathised deeply with oppression wherever it existed, but there were limits within which they could not act with any hope of doing good. They had striven to ascertain their obligations and to act up to them. They had no unworthy jealousy of Russia, but had exercised their own judgment, and never had any intention to go to war on behalf of Turkey. The Turks, he added, had been ill advised to reject the propositions of the Conference.

Mr. C. S. Read addressed his constituents at Harleston. Referring to the Eastern Question and to the change in the policy of the Ministry at the dictates of public opinion, he contended that public opinion and the Ministry had changed because there had been a great change in the circumstances.

A new Liberal Association for the West of Scotland was formed in Glasgow. The meeting was thoroughly harmonious. The Liberals of the East of Scotland will follow this example.

At the annual meeting of the Bermondsey Conservative Association, speeches were made by Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. D. Straight, and other gentlemen upon the attempts made by Mr. Gladstone and his friends during the recess to thwart the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Wykeham Martin and Mr. Julian Goldsmid, the members for Rochester, addressed their constituents. The former, referring to the Eastern Question, spoke in qualified approval of the course taken by Government. Mr. Goldsmid, adverting to the proposal to separate Church and State, spoke in favour of disestablishment, but would not pledge himself to vote for it.

Mr. John Kynaston Cross, the Liberal member for Bolton, addressed his constituents. He said his great objection to Lord Sandon's new Act was the principle of indirect compulsion, a principle which he held to be false in theory and pernicious in practice. Alluding to the Permissive Bill, he observed that further restrictive measures would but increase the monopolists' advantage, and neither the public nor the publican would gain. The result of the Conference was a humiliating lesson for us. The end of Turkish rule in Europe might be some years distant, but it appeared inevitable, and happy would it be for Europe if it came quickly.

On Thursday week the Ipswich Reform Club was successfully opened by a soirée. Speeches were delivered by the Liberal candidates for the borough, Mr. H. Wyndham West, Q.C., and Mr. Edward Grimwade, and by other gentlemen.

At the Penistone Agricultural Society's dinner, yesterday week, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., referred to the large number of recruits who had joined the Army within the past few weeks. He thought it satisfactory that the Army had not been raised by conscription. The laws of this country, so far as its local forces were concerned, permitted of the ballot, but he saw no necessity for that in the future. Mr. Stanhope spoke hopefully of the Eastern Question.

UNVEILING THE BURNS STATUE.

The statue of Burns, in Glasgow, was unveiled on Thursday afternoon. A procession, estimated to number 25,000 strong, started from the green at noon. It was three miles long. Bands played, banners were waved, and the city bells rang. The procession marched through Invergate, Argyle, and Sauchiehall streets to George-square, where Lord Houghton unveiled the statue. The weather was splendid, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The spectators were estimated at 100,000.

In performing the ceremony, Lord Houghton said:—"To you the figure I am about to reveal will be nothing new or strange. It will be the recognition of a friend of your childhood, the greeting of one of whom the memory is ever fresh, and with whom your associations are ever dear. This, your friend and poet, will look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come on the tides of men who will traverse the busy streets of this multitudinous city. From him they will learn a lesson, hardly taught by the images of the leaders of armies or rulers of nations, yet one of which Scotland may well be proud. For, through his difficult, and, may be, faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity she ever teaches to her sons, and which has enabled them to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns."

The Lord Provost, on behalf of the Corporation of Glasgow, accepted the statue.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday night, Sir Mordaunt Wells again introduced the subject of the arrangements at the "Arctic Expedition meeting" at St. James's Hall, at which the Prince of Wales was present, and gave notice of his intention to move on a future occasion that a committee of six Fellows, of not less than ten years' standing, should be appointed to investigate the entire subject of the exercise of patronage in the distribution of tickets for the meeting. Sir Rutherford Alcock said that the Council would make arrangements for the discussion of the motion either at the next meeting or at the anniversary meeting. The Rev. Dr. Mulens then read a paper on "Later Explorations in the Interior of Madagascar," giving an account of five journeys over entirely new ground by English missionaries in Madagascar during the last two years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Athletic Club gave its second annual ball, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday night.

The bill for constructing the new Tower bridge passed the standing order before Mr. Frere, the examiner, on Monday.

The annual ball in aid of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

The poll in Aldersgate Ward for the election of a common-councilman in the room of Mr. John Staples, who has been elevated to the Aldermanic Bench, was closed on Wednesday, the numbers being—for Mr. Goodinge, 237; for Mr. Ellis, 141.

As a result of the recent inquiry respecting the Carlisle-place Orphanage the guardians of St. George's, Hanover-square, have passed a resolution entreating the Home Secretary to cause a return to be made of the rate of mortality in all institutions in London which receive infants.

The executive committee of the Mansion House Inundations Relief Fund, on Monday, decided that, as the money in hand (£8200) was sufficient to meet the claims upon them, they should cease to advertise for donations, although they would for the present accept any sums which the public might send.

At a meeting of the council of the Charity Organisation Society, held on Monday, the report of a committee of that body on the maintenance and instruction of idiots was considered; and a deputation was appointed to wait on the president of the Local Government Board on the subject.

Lovers of dancing will observe with satisfaction that the popular ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' School, in Kennington-lane, will take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next, Feb. 1. Adams's quadrille band of fifty instrumentalists has again been engaged, and in other respects the entertainment will be on the same liberal scale as in former years.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was ordered that General Sir J. E. Alexander should be informed, in answer to a letter from him, that the Board would place "Cleopatra's Needle" on the Embankment if the obelisk were brought to England. A new scheme of fire brigade superannuation was submitted, and, with some modifications, agreed to.

The opening meeting of the Society of Telegraphic Engineers for the current year took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, when the new president, Professor Abel, F.R.S., gave his opening address. It was mainly devoted to the bearing of chemical science upon the operations of telegraph engineering.

A report was presented at a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers stating that, during the past week, over 18 cwt. of meat, including ten sheep, five calves, twenty-six pigs, six quarters of beef, and twelve joints, had been seized at the markets and slaughter-houses, and destroyed as unfit for human food. Especial attention was drawn to the seizure of two consignments of bad meat from Russia.

In a recent lecture at the Society of Arts, Mr. G. C. Barsley urged the utilisation of railway cuttings and embankments as orchards. At present we are importers of fruit to the extent of six millions a year, and most of the two hundred square miles of railway slope would be found admirably suited for the purpose suggested.—At last Wednesday's meeting, held under the presidency of Sir Antonio Brady, a paper on Silk-worm Grain was read by Mr. B. Francis Cobb.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of January) was 84,858, of whom 39,026 were in workhouses and 45,832 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 4129, 15,058, and 22,050 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 728, of whom 556 were men, 148 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

A deputation from the Aborigines' Protection Society waited upon Sir Bartle Frere at the India Office, on Tuesday, and presented him with an address on his appointment as Governor of the Cape Colony. In reply Sir Bartle said that he should be exceedingly glad if he was allowed, during what remained to him of official life, to carry into effect the principle of entire justice to every class, race, creed, and colour. He trusted he should find it an easy task at the Cape to assist statesmen on the spot who had studied the question.

A banquet to Miss Helen Taylor, to celebrate her return to the London School Board for the division of Southwark took place, last Saturday evening, at the Bridge House Hotel—Sir George Campbell, M.P., in the chair. In reply to the toast of her health, which was proposed by Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Miss Taylor said she regarded the result of the election as showing the determination of the people of the metropolis that both boys and girls should receive a thorough and a liberal education. She pointed out the importance of allowing the intellect of girls in our schools to receive a fair share of development, for it was to the mental progress of the mothers that she looked as the most potent influence on human greatness. Among the other speakers were Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. E. J. Reed, Mr. James Heywood, the Rev. John Rodgers, and Mr. Serjeant Simon.

The winners of the prizes competed for by the 19th Middlesex Rifles during the past year received their rewards in Westminster Hall, yesterday week, from the hands of Colonel Lord Abinger, the commanding officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to which regiment they are attached. A new feature was introduced into the proceedings, the battalion parading to the strength of 429 of all ranks, in marching order, and being formed in eight companies for inspection by his Lordship. Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley was in command, and escorted Lord Abinger in his tour of examination, and on returning to the top of the hall, where the prizes were displayed in the usual manner, he gave a statement of the strength of the regiment, from which it appeared that the efficient at the close of the year were 747, out of an enrolled strength of 800. Since the end of October sixty-four new members had joined the corps, and they were altogether in a most satisfactory condition. Sergeant Lloyd received Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley's challenge cup, the regimental challenge cup, badge, and £10, and other prizes; Private Thomas secured Mrs. Holland's challenge cup and the club challenge cup; Captain Coish won the "Three Star" badge, and Private Ivory carried off the champion badge.

Under the auspices of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Duke of Norfolk, and some of the authorities of St. Pancras, the disused burial-grounds of Old St. Pancras and St. Giles-in-the-Fields were, on Wednesday, dedicated to the use and recreation of the public for ever. In the afternoon a procession was formed at the Vestry-Hall in the former parish and went to the entrance gates of Old St. Pancras church, where they were met by the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, Vicar; Mr. P. H. Holland,

Government Inspector under the Burials Acts, &c. The company entered the church, where the Vicar offered up a prayer for the success of the undertaking in which they were engaged. The company then adjourned to the inclosure, where a plane-tree was planted by Mr. Churchwarden Watkins, who, in the midst of the roots, placed a bottle containing the Act of Parliament under which the ground was to be appropriated. Mr. Churchwarden Thornton planted a second tree at the extreme northern end of the inclosure, and others were placed in various parts. After the ceremony the company, to the number of nearly one hundred, adjourned to the Vestry-Hall, where an entertainment took place.—The vestry of St. George's-in-the-East, in reply to a memorial adopted at a public meeting, held about a year since under the presidency of the Rev. Harry Jones, the Rector of the parish, have converted a part of the parish churchyard and a disused burial-ground adjoining it into a public garden and recreation-ground.

Dr. J. Lawrence Hamilton, writing to the *Times*, from 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, urges the following plea on behalf of our hospital inmates:—"Save for a sea of dreary whitewash, dull distemper, or cheerless paint, most of our hospital walls are completely bare and destitute of ornament. If a few philanthropists would each send a spare scrap of art now and again, something would be done to lighten the gloom of the sick ward. A hint in your columns ought to be sufficient to stimulate the munificence of many an art-collector, as also the liberality of painters in such a direction."—Mr. W. Collingwood Smith, who has already shown practically his sympathy with this suggestion, writes from Wyndham Lodge, Brixton-hill:—"To cheer the weary inmates or our hospitals by contributions of sketches, drawings, pictures, or prints, which many amateurs might give and artists could, out of their abundance, very well spare, is surely a duty which those who are blessed with health should render to their poorer and afflicted brethren. The suggestion of Mr. Lawrence Hamilton is an excellent one, and will doubtless be acted upon; and it would really aid, by its mental influence on the patients, those efforts which medical science already applies in the many noble institutions of our country. As an artist who has already given some thirty-five large, although rough, water-colour drawings to various well-known hospitals, I venture to suggest to my colleagues similar donations, which, although the merest clearings of the studio, and probably unvendable, may still be well adapted to the object in view."

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There was a further decrease last week in the number of deaths from smallpox. In the two preceding weeks the deaths from this disease were 116 and 100 respectively; last week they declined to 79, of which 32 cases were certified as unvaccinated, 18 as vaccinated, and in the remaining 29 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination. Distributing the 29 not stated cases in the proportion shown in the 50 cases stated as to vaccination, and assuming that 90 per cent of the London population have been vaccinated, it may be estimated (the Registrar-General says) that but one death from smallpox was registered last week among every 114,000 vaccinated persons, whereas the proportion among the unvaccinated was one death in every 7000 persons. Smallpox was therefore more than sixteen times as fatal among unvaccinated as among vaccinated persons. Of the 900 beds available for smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals 846 were occupied on Saturday last, against numbers increasing from 185 to 873 during the twelve preceding weeks.

There were 2747 births and 1491 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 205, whereas the deaths were 221 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 22.6, 22.3, and 20.1 per 1000, was last week 22.0. The deaths included, besides the 79 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 210 deaths were referred, against 253 and 214 in the two preceding weeks. These 210 deaths were 56 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 3.1 per 1000. The fatal cases of measles, whooping-cough, and fever were less than half the corrected average weekly numbers. The 42 deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked increase upon those returned in recent weeks, although they were 16 below the corrected average. The 18 deaths referred to fever were 20 below the corrected average; 5 were certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple fever. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The mean temperature was 45.5 deg., which was 8.7 deg. above the average.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, last week, several cases of saving life were investigated by the committee, which conferred the usual rewards. The bronze medallion was unanimously voted, with a suitable testimonial, to a little boy, twelve years of age, named Willie Francis, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, for saving the life of Stanley Bezanon, who was in imminent danger of drowning in the river Avon, at Windsor, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 24 last. On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the bronze medallion was also granted to John Payne, chief officer of coastguard, for swimming off with a line through the heavy surf to the rescue of Joseph Shield, who was in danger of drowning in a heavy sea near the Skerries coastguard station, Dublin, on the 2nd ult. The bronze medallion was also voted to Patrick Murray, a team labourer, of Drumsberry, in the county of Cavan, for saving Patrick Owens and his sister, Mary Owens, from drowning in the river Drumsberry, much swollen by heavy rains. Testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the thanks of the society were also presented to Patrick Caulfield, for saving Mary Brown, who attempted suicide in the river Thames at Temple Stairs on Oct. 11; to Andrew Kavanagh, for saving Andrew Graham, who fell into the Grand Canal at Dublin on Nov. 20; to George Harker, for saving Emma Riddles, a little girl, who fell down a well, at Sibley, Leicestershire, on Nov. 2; to Lieutenant J. W. Osborne, of her Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, for saving Marshal Mannard, of the same ship, who fell overboard at Woosung, Shanghai, on Oct. 18; to John Ellis, ordinary seaman of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, for saving H. R. Saunders, who fell overboard off the port of Salonica, Turkey, on Nov. 20; to Edward Fulgar, also of her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, for saving James Miller, who fell overboard in Besika Bay on the 19th ult.; to Francis Kelly, of her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, for trying to save Robert H. West, who fell overboard into the Tagus and was drowned on the 17th ult.; and to Isaac Evans, for saving Elizabeth Lloyd, who fell into the canal at Weispool on the 23rd ult. A pecuniary reward was also voted to Joseph Reynolds for saving A. H. D. Hare, who fell into the river Thames and was in danger of drowning at Hammersmith on Nov. 17.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.



THE CASTLE OF EUROPE, DARDANELLES.



THE CASTLE OF ASIA, DARDANELLES.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, Berkeley; to be Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
 Bailey, James; Perpetual Curate of Abram, Lancaster.
 Balfour, W.; Vicar of Minsterworth.
 Barrett, G. W.; Precentor of Norwich Cathedral.
 Blencowe, C. E.; Vicar of Marston St. Lawrence-cum-Warkworth.
 Bliss, John Worthington; Rector of Ham.
 Booker, Arthur Wellington; Vicar of Sproxtown-cum-Saltby.
 Boyd, Charles; Rector of Princes Risborough, Bucks.
 Bromly, H. B.; Dean of Hobart Town.
 Bruce, Lloyd Stewart; Coadjutor Rural Dean of Retford Deanery (No. 3).
 Burder, Frederick Gouldsmith; Perpetual Curate of Rowton.
 Coldridge, Samuel Powning; Vicar of Ide.
 Cole-Webb, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Pensnett.
 Fernie, J.; Vicar of Wellington, Grantham.
 Fraser, Canon; Vicar of South Weald, near Brentwood.
 Freeman, E. P. W.; Rector of Clapton, Northamptonshire.
 Gray, R. H.; Rector of Wolsingham, Durham.
 Greene, Edward; Curate of St. Peter's, Bedford.
 Harrison, Francis Lupton; Vicar of Pannal.
 Henderson, H. E.; Vicar of Alwinton with Holystone.
 Holden, John Shuttleworth; Rector of Lockford.
 Hornibrook, S.; Curate of Thurnham, Kent.
 Jeckell, Joseph John; Rector of Rilston-with-Conistone.
 Johnson, Edmund; Vicar of Wapley.
 Jones, Morgan; Rural Dean of Arnsley.
 Jones, W. W.; Vicar of Aberdare.
 Kerr, Saint George; Vicar of Stancliffe.
 Knipe, Thomas Wenham; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Clevedon.
 Leake, Edward Tucker; Canon and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.
 Lewis, Evan; Canon of Bangor Cathedral.
 Lloyd, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanpumpaint, Carmarthenshire.
 Lloyd, William V.; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh.
 Lockwood, John; Perpetual Curate of Halton, Cheshire.
 Lumley, W. F.; Chaplain to Essex County Gaol, Springfield, Chelmsford.
 Lyttel, Edward Zechariah; Vicar of Woodville.
 Marriott, S. J.; Minister of Christ Church, Dudley.
 Mason, J. M.; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.
 Matthews, John Ebsworth; Perpetual Curate of Swanwick.
 Meredith, John Blunt; Vicar of Kinnerley.
 Monk, Joseph; Vicar of Wollaston-cum-Irchester.
 Morgan, David; Rector of Gwytherin.
 Nixon, H. E.; Sole Charge of Binsted, Hants.
 Osborne, William Alexander; Rector of Dodington.
 Parker, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Botton Strange.
 Proctor, Aislabie, Vicar of Alwinton; Vicar of Dodington.
 Richards, David; Curate of Cardigan, Cardiganshire.
 Shalton, George Edward; Vicar of Easton-cum-Stow Longa, Hunts.
 Sharp, Henry Isaac; Twentieth Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
 Treacher, J. S.; Vicar of Sandford-on-Thames, near Oxford.
 Whitby, T.; Vicar of St. Simon's, Leeds; Vicar of Christ Church, Plymouth.
 Whitmore, Henry; Rector of Sebergham, Cumberland.
 Williams, William; Vicar of Llanuwchllyn.
 Wilson, Robert Spedding; Rector of Stoke Bruerne.
 Wood, John; Minister of St. Matthew's, High Town, Luton.
 Wyld, John; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds.
 Yonge, J. E.; Rector of Hempstead with Lessingham.—*Guardian*.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Leeds Church Extension Society, held on Wednesday, that nearly £57,000 had been promised towards the proposed fund of £100,000 for building churches in the borough.

Dr. Vaughan will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and continue them for a fortnight, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at eight o'clock a.m., in the Middle Temple lecture-room.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, in the College Hall, Westminster. Fifteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in the chair. The company carried their work nearly to the end of the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

On Saturday morning the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Agnes, Kennington Park, which is capable of seating 1200 persons, and, with the vicarage and schools, has been erected at a cost of £16,000. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott was the architect. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon, at which the Bishop presided.

Lord Cairns presided, on Monday, at the anniversary meeting of the Bournemouth branch of the Church Missionary Society, which had, he said, been instrumental during the greater part of the present century in bringing converts to the Church. He spoke at some length upon the responsibility of Christians aiding in the conversion of infidels.

The Bishop of Gloucester has issued his annual letter on diocesan progress. Referring to general Church matters, he says the attitude of the counter-Reformation movement now is deliberate opposition to the Royal supremacy.—The annual meeting of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Association was held at Cirencester yesterday week. The Bishop presided, and, in expressing his approval of the proposal for the division of the diocese, said that, though enlarged powers and influence for good might follow an increase of the episcopate, that increase must be wise and sober, and proceed on the old lines.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated, last week, at the village of Moulton, midway between Northwich and Middlewich, a new church, which has been erected at the expense of the rector of Davenham, the Rev. T. France Hayhurst, and which, with the parsonage house, has cost about £5000. The land was given by Mr. Robert Verdin, of the Newbridge Saltworks, who has been erecting a large number of houses in the district. The church is built in the ancient English style, with open roof of red pine, and seats of stained wood varnished. There is sitting accommodation for about 300 adults and fifty children. The Rev. W. R. Hopkins has been appointed the incumbent. All the sittings are free.

The Rev. Arthur Tooth has declined to surrender the keys of St. James's Church, Hatcham, to the Rev. Mr. Chambers, the Curate recently licensed by the Bishop. The church consequently remained closed on Sunday. Mr. Tooth has been arrested for contempt of the Court of Arches, under the writ issued to the Sheriff of Surrey, and is now in the debtors' side of Horsefonger-lane Gaol.—A large meeting was held at Bristol, on Tuesday night, to hear an address from Earl Nelson on the Church of Our Fathers—a Call to Unity. His Lordship, speaking of the Tooth case, said he thought the position was not so dark as some believed, and he asked his hearers to pause before they gave up the Church as an establishment. Several speakers, however, followed, who thought if such persecution as that of Mr. Tooth was sanctioned by law the sooner the Church was disestablished the better. Enthusiastic cheers were given for "the Martyr Tooth."

The officers of the Coldstream Guards have caused a handsome window to be erected in Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, to the memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tower, Surgeon-Major Wyatt, C.B., and the Hon. Alfred Charteris. The work has been executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.—A stained-glass memorial window has been erected in the east end of the chancel of Rushock church, Worcestershire, in memory of the late Rev. John Piercey, LL.B., many years Rector of the parish. The subjects are Christ with his Parents leaving the Temple and St. John taking the Virgin home after the Crucifixion. The window was executed by Mr. Baguley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The east window of the new parish church of St. Mary, Newington, has been filled with stained glass, the lower portions of the five lancets representing incidents connected with our Lord's Passion, and the upper scenes associated with His glory. The artist is Mr. Bell, and the cost (about £700) has been borne by Mr. Arthur B. Bryer, of Kennington-park-road, who was born in the parish,

and has never resided beyond its limits. He has given the window as a thank-offering. Mr. Bell has also supplied glass for two memorial windows in the south aisle of the nave, which represent our Lord's triumph over death in the raising of the daughter of Jairus, and of Lazarus. Orders have been given to the same artist for four more windows in the same aisle.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At New College, Mr. Alfred Minler, Scholar of Balliol, has been elected to an open fellowship, and Mr. John Baron Moyle, B.A., late Scholar of New College, to a Winchester fellowship.

At Corpus, Messrs. Cannan and Knight, from Clifton College; Lowry, from Eton; and Wallas, from Shrewsbury, have been elected to classical scholarships; and Mr. Watkin, from Manchester Grammar School, to a mathematical scholarship. Proxime accesserunt—Carden, Magdalen College School; Lott, Exhibitioner of Corpus; Olivier, from Tonbridge School.

Mr. Alfred John Parkman Shepherd, B.A., Taberdar of Queen's, has been elected to a fellowship in his college.

Mr. John Quine, of King William's College, Isle of Man, has been elected to the vacant Mathematical Postmastership at Merton College.

Mr. Samuel Fry Bee has been recommended by the examiners for election to the vacant Dyke Scholarship in St. Mary Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

Messrs. G. W. Hooker and T. R. Jones have been elected joint holders of an exhibition of £50 a year for three years, offered by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science.

LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent LL.B. examinations:—

First LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: Andrew Giles private study; William Frederick Hamilton, private study; Arthur Oldham Jennings, private study; Frederick Charles Kolbe, B.A., University College; John William Piercey, private study; Archibald Arthur Frankerd, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; Charles Alfred Russell, B.A., Gray's Inn and University College; Henry Arthur Smith, M.A., private study; William John Sparrow, B.A., private study; Francis William Steere, private study; Philip Elliott Scott Stokes, B.A., private study; Stephen Horton Williamson, private study; John Kyme Wright, University College and private study; Howard Young, private study. Second Division: John Holden Clarke, Owens College; Eustace Conway, private study; Charles Johnston Edwards, private study; Hugh William Elcum, University College and private study; John William Evans, University College; Percy Ralph Evans, private study; Charles Henry Ernest Fletcher, private study; Frederick Joseph Mogg Gould, private study; Frederick Kilvington, private study; Walter Mills, Dursley Grammar School; John Ernest Moore, private study; Francis Robert Morrison, private study; William Percy Pain, private study; Dudley Stewart Smith, private study; William Henry Taylor, private study.

Second LL.B. Examination.—Pass List.—First Division: Clement Mescher Bailhache, private study; Robert Frederick Norton, B.A., private study. Second Division: Herbert Bentwich, University College; Henry Alleyne Bovell, University College; Fielding Clarke, private study; Herbert Henry Cooper, private study; George Sydney Davies, private study; Angus George Milward McIntyre, private study; John Frank Rowe, private study; James Walmsley, University College and private study.

DURHAM.

The examiners for the first year in arts have issued the following lists:—

CLASS LIST.—In Mathematics and Physical Science.—Class I.: J. Morris, Hatfield; F. W. Sanderson, Hatfield. Class III.: R. F. Edwards, Univ. Coll. Pass List: E. Jesse, Univ. Coll.; A. L. Silvester, Univ. Coll.; —Snapp, Hatfield. Recommended for second-year scholarship: J. W. Sanderson. Recommended for scholarships at admission: £70, J. B. Brown; £30, C. E. Baldwin; F. Pickup, equal. Recommended for exhibition at admission: £20, J. C. Evans.

The examiners for the first year and admission in theology have issued the following lists:—

First year: Bell, Hatfield; Dent, Univ. Coll.; Horrocks, Univ. Coll.; Robinson, Univ. Coll.; Treviskis, unattached. Admission: Fisher, Harrison, Lawson, Neale, Pickles, Thwaites. Recommended for exhibition: £30, Pickles.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following, in the order of merit, are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Open Competition, held in December, 1876, for cadetships at the Royal Military College. Candidates marked thus (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only:—

Piper, John Crompton	Martin, E. H. de J. G. B.	Purdon, David Wm.*
Reid, Herbert A. S.	Hunter, Charles R.	Ward, Arthur Henry K.
Mills, Edward William	Everard, A. A. N.	à Court, Charles.
Henderson, Geo. F. R.*	Owen, Henry Mostyn	Yelverton, Hon. B. N.
Gompertz, Alfred C. M.	Grosvenor, Saumarez F.	Willcocks, James.
Cambridge, Geo. T. P.	Lascelles, William J.	Robinson, Ralph S. P.
Cromie, Charles Francis	Haldane, E. H. V.*	Lewis, B. G.
Strong, Sydney Philip	Rodwell, Ernest H.	Carney, Philip M.
Angelo, Frederick W. P.	Mayne, Clyde F.	Gordon, Arthur Neill.
Young, Julian Henry	Hudson, A. T. P.	Griffith, Edward Hugh.
Colvin, Herbert W.	Judge, Charles Bellew.	Shipley, Mordaunt Lea.
Burney, Robert Henry	Bayly, James.*	Caunter, James Eales.
Boswell, William Legh	Taylor, Henry R. M.	Thuillier, L. W. de M.
Adye, Walter.	Payne, Alexander V.	Humphrey, Stanley.
Wilson, Henry F. M.	O'Donel, Manns Lewis.	Bruce, L. C. Knight.
Hall, Henry Thomas	Tindal, A. Henry U.	Wood, Fred. Philip F.
Wilbraham, Herbert V.	Doyle, Arthur H. J.	Evans, Horatio James.
Priestley, F. J. B.	Burnett, James G. L.	Carr, Arthur Nisbet.
Norton, Archibald	Thompson, Peter R. E.	Sim, Alexander D.
Garrett, John Raymond	Douglas, Cameron C.	Maclean, Alex. W. D.
Seaton, H.	Williamson, Edward A.	Wilbraham, Hugh E.
Rimington, F. W.	Gastrell, Everard T.	Newland, Edmund W.
Charley, J. F. W.	Cole, Robert Arthur.	Harvey, William Lueg.
Hodgson, G. B.	White (Hon.), H. F.	Morris, Henry Gage.
Bright, Arthur T.	Martin, Herbert.	Gould-Adams, H. J.
Gould-Adams, W. R.	Douglas, William.	Sturges, William Eden.
Astley, Bertram F.	Proby, G. N. A.	Young, Henry M'Leod.
Gardner, Charles A.	Whistler, Albert E.	Sumner, Charles M.*
Beecher, Andrew C.	Scott Moncrieff, W.	Allen, Walter Harding.
Porter, George Adrian	Carden, Alfred.	Vines, Charles James.
Crawley, George B.	Hunt, Phineas W.	Warrender, John.
Dundas, Lawrence C.	Govan, James Lorne.	Churchward, P. R. S.
Des Voeux, Frederick H.	Cahusac, William F.	Wilkinson, Montagu G.
Bunbury, William E.	Percy William Francis.	Warden, E. J. P.
Williams, Arthur L.	Shubrick, Henry T.	Middleton, William C.

The following, in the order of merit, are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination:—

Campbell, Arthur C.	Hotham, Henry E.	Fort, Richard.
Wolfe, Richard	Brine, Arthur.	Coke, Hon. Wenman.
Lee, Henry Cunliffe L.	Leigh, Henry Gerard.	Maunsell, John D.
Colborne, Hon. F. L. L.	Jones, Walter Dally.	King, Richard Newton.

The following Queen's cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships:—

Davies, Wilbraham T.	Nicol, James C. W. D.	Tuite, Mark Antony.
Hamilton, John F. C.	Spoor, Herbert H. S.	

The following Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships:—

Carruthers, George A.	Hunter, John Gunning.	Rattray, Rullion Hare.
Cockburn, Francis P.	O'Donnell, Hugh.	Robertson, George H.
Cox, C. H.	Orman, Charles Edward.	Silver, George.
Forster, Henry James.		

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—

Coke, Charles Henry.	Scott, James Selby R.	Way, Claude Greville.
Goddard, E. H.	Smyly, Frederick P.	

The choir-house, in which the twenty choristers of Westminster Abbey will in future be lodged, was opened for their reception, on Monday afternoon, with an entertainment in celebration of the event, which was attended by the Dean, the Sub-Dean (Lord John Thynne), Archdeacon Jennings, Canons Duckworth and Farrar, the Precentor (the Rev. S. Flood Jones), the Rev. J. Troutbeck, the Rev. W. Harrison, the Chapter Clerk, and others. The proceedings commenced with an

address by the Dean, who, after stating the objects with which the Chapter had made this new provision for the choristers, gave them some kindly words of welcome and advice. The boys then admirably performed, under the direction of Dr. Bridge, a cantata, by Carl Reinecke, entitled "Little Snow-drop," the accompanying text, translated from the German by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, being read by him between the vocal numbers. Mr. W. Sheil, who has for six years been the school-master of the choristers, has been appointed, in addition, master of the choir-house. The Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon of the Abbey, will hold the office of Controller, which involves a general supervision of the education and management of the choristers.

NEW BOOKS.

COMMANDER CAMERON'S "ACROSS AFRICA."

The full and complete narrative, by Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B., of his great achievement in African travel, has now been published by Dalby, Isbister, and Co. It occupies two volumes, with special map and numerous wood-engravings, some thirty of which are of the size of the page, and more than a hundred set in the text. The work is dedicated to her Majesty, by permission, and will be acceptable to a large number of her subjects, who feel rather proud of this remarkable overland performance of a British naval officer. We have already, at the time when Lieutenant Cameron came home, found much to say of his personal merits, his courage and fortitude, his perseverance, and the address with which he managed to make his way through strange or hostile barbarians, from the eastern to the western seacoast of Africa, in parts before unknown. The geographical importance of his discoveries, if not their political and possible commercial importance, has been appreciated by general opinion. It remains only to accompany his route, as described in these volumes, with a more exact attention to circumstances, and to details of time and place, for the better comprehension of his actual journey. The curious physical features of that vast country, and the habits of its different nations, whether savage or half-civilised, should also be noted by readers of his book.

Our readers will probably recollect that Lieutenant Cameron went out from England, towards the end of 1872, in search of Dr. Livingstone, whose fate or position was the subject of painful anxiety here. The preceding expedition of Lieutenants Llewellyn Dawson and Henn, with which also the Rev. C. New and Mr. Oswald Livingstone were associated, had given up the attempt, and it was not then expected that Mr. H. M. Stanley, the special reporter of the *New York Herald*, would be able to accomplish it. Lieutenant Cameron's party from Zanzibar, at the beginning of 1873, comprised three other gentlemen, two of whom, Dr. Dillon and Mr. R. Moffat, a nephew of Livingstone's, shortly afterwards died; the third, Lieutenant Cecil Murphy, turned back when the death of Livingstone was known. Cameron then resolved to go forward alone, or with his native followers only, and to explore the continent west of those newly-discovered lakes and rivers which were described by Livingstone.

This was at the beginning of 1874, when Cameron was at Unyanyembe, 450 miles from the east coast, opposite the isle and port of Zanzibar. From Unyanyembe to Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, is 180 miles, tolerably familiar to Arab traders, and latterly traversed by several Europeans—Captains Burton and Speke, Livingstone and Stanley—but sometimes beset with impediments from the conduct of the native chiefs and the Arabs, jealous of other foreign visitors. The really new and important part of Cameron's enterprise began in March, 1874, with a boating cruise, and a minute survey of the shores, on both sides, along the southern portion of Lake Tanganyika. This occupied him to the end of May, and we hope that it will soon lead to good practical results in the navigation of that fine inland sea. It might easily be connected by tolerable roads, if not by a light railway, as Cameron suggests, with Mombasa or some other part of the seacoast. We are glad to see this week, from an official correspondence between Dr. Kirk and the Sultan of Zanzibar, that a road to Ujiji is now in contemplation. Lake Victoria Nyanza, and Lake Nyassa, should in like manner be placed in communication with the sea. The existing trade, conducted by Arab caravans from the coast to Tanganyika, is not inconsiderable in amount; though much of it, dealing in kidnapped slaves under the pretext of seeking ivory, must be sternly put down. There can be no doubt that it would pay well to open an honest and regular commercial intercourse with the ports of Lake Tanganyika. Cameron has done good service by correctly examining and describing its shores, which was the first part of his task. Tanganyika is 500 or 600 miles long, about 30 miles wide, and above 2000 feet deep.

The principal subject, however, of this interesting narrative, in a geographical point of view, is the exploration of Central Africa to the west of that interior chain of lakes and maze of winding rivers which Dr. Livingstone made known to us in his latest journeys. We gave some account of these, with a map designed from Livingstone's and Stanley's information, so long since as August, 1872. Livingstone's last journals have been published and commented upon, and he was proved to have been entirely mistaken in his notion that those lakes and rivers, Lakes Bangweolo, Moero, and Ulenge or Kamirondo, with their main river bearing the names successively of Luapala, Lualaba, and Luvwa, were a source of the Nile. It had already been proved by Livingstone himself, in company with Stanley, when they went round the north end of Lake Tanganyika, that the Nile did not, through Lake Albert Nyanza, draw off any of the Tanganyika waters. The questions then remained, first, whether Tanganyika had an outlet, on its western side, into the lakes and rivers of the Lualaba system? and, secondly, whether all these waters, the drainage of the whole middle part of the continent, might not flow into the Congo, or some other large river of the Atlantic side? It is probably not too much to say that Commander Cameron has solved this twofold problem, by his successful journey "across Africa," from the western shores of Lake Tanganyika, to the Portuguese settlement of Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

He did not think it needful again to go over the ground explored by Livingstone, the lakes of the Upper Lualaba and its tributaries. He travelled through the Ughuha and Manyema country to the north-west of his starting-point on Tanganyika, and reached, at the beginning of August, 1874, the Arab settlement of Nyangwe, north of Lake Kamirondo. This place may be regarded as the actual commencement of what is perfectly new to European travellers in the main achievement of Commander Cameron. His observations, however, of the different nations, those of Uvinza, Urundi, Kawendi, and Ufipa, on the eastern shore, those of Ughuha and Manyema to the west, around Lake Tanganyika, will be found curious and entertaining. They agree, in respect to the last-named people, with the descriptions given by Dr. Livingstone. We are the more impressed with a feeling of the enormous wrong and mischief done to these native African races by the Mohammedan slave-traders, who continually

investigate the chiefs of different tribes to cruel wars and depredations for the booty they make of defenceless women and children, after a merciless slaughter of the men. The desolating effects of this horrible system are felt nearly a thousand miles inland, as well as on the banks of the White Nile.

At Nyangwe, which is an important commercial mart for the Zambezi traders, Cameron found a good friend in Hamed ibn Salim, who was often called "Tanganyika," from his acquaintance with that lake. This well-disposed Arab merchant lent him all the assistance in his power to continue his journey westward. He wished, of course, to follow the great river Luabala, which is a mile wide at Nyangwe, taking the direction almost due west to an unexplored Lake Sankorra. But this he was forbidden to do, and was not allowed to buy canoes. He was obliged to go southward, into the Urua country, which is ruled by a native King, named Kasongo. The second volume gives an account of tedious negotiations with Kasongo, and of the intrigues of several persons about the Court of that Monarch, who greatly hindered Cameron's progress. One of these was a Portuguese half-breed, José Antonio Alvez, from Angola; another was his agent, Coimbra, of the same class, who was even a greater rogue than his master. On the other hand, Cameron again fortunately met a good fellow of an Arab, Jumah Merikani, who did him most valuable service. His enforced sojourn at Kilamba, the capital of Kasongo's country, till June, 1875, is related in several chapters. It gives a thorough insight into the corruptions of native government and manners, and the oppression of the poor people, caused by sordid and unscrupulous foreign visitors. Cameron was nevertheless compelled to endure the society of these dishonest rascals, Alvez and Coimbra, and to keep on civil terms with them, during the greater part of his journey to the west coast. Their party and his, with other people, formed a joint caravan, including a large gang of freshly-captured slaves, fifty women and girls tied together, some pregnant, or with babes in arms, often cruelly flogged. It must have been hard for our countryman to suppress his anger, and to refrain from an open quarrel with the ruffians into whose company he had fallen; but his only chance of getting on was by the opportunity their caravan afforded him. The reader will observe that both Alvez and Coimbra are frequently spoken of by the names which they bore among the natives, the former as "Kendelé" and the latter as "Kwarumba." They professed to be Portuguese Christians, but were in most respects worse heathens than any black men of Urua, and they made the chief, Kasongo, almost as bad as themselves.

The route pursued by this caravan from Urua, turning gradually from southward to westward, led the traveller through the Ussambi, the Ulunda, Lovale, and Kibokwe districts. He passed thus along the west side of the central mountain ranges, about the 12th degree of south latitude, and saw the head waters of the Liambye and other rivers flowing into the Zambesi. This region had never before, to our knowledge, been visited by an Englishman, or by anyone who could write a description of it. We must refer to Cameron's book for topographical details, and for the relation of his adventures and experiences, which must have been a severe ordeal to go through. He suffered greatly from repeated attacks of fever, accompanied with delirium, and leaving him, each time, in a more debilitated condition. When at length he arrived at Benguela, in November, 1875, after tramping five months continuously from the capital of Urua, his strength was all but exhausted. He was, indeed, very ill for many days, but got relief in time to save him. Having gone on by steamer to Loanda, where he was hospitably welcomed by Mr. Hopkins, the English Consul, he soon obtained conveyance to the Cape, and thence home to England. In April last, as our readers will remember, his return to this country was hailed with many popular expressions of regard, and with the praises he had fairly earned. A most creditable personal exploit has been followed by the production of a modest and truthful narrative, which we have perused with much satisfaction.

Exhilarating as it is to read so manly, cheery, warmhearted a narrative as that contained in the pages of *The Two Americas*, by Major Sir Rose Lambert Price, Bart., F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), something more than mere exhilaration is to be derived from the work. There is a great deal that will be new, interesting, and instructive to many persons; and the "notes on men and manners in North and South America," being those of a shrewd observer and a man of the world, who has seen men and cities and has served his country in many parts of the world, may exercise a salutary influence upon ordinary readers, although they may make but little impression upon the profoundly speculative moral philosopher. In the main, however, the book is "an account of sport and travel," and, from that point of view, it can hardly fail to meet with proper appreciation. It is illustrated, not profusely but sufficiently; and of the illustrations, as works of art, it may be truly said that they are forcible if not admirable, while, regarded as auxiliaries of the text, they are placed at so great a distance from the pages to which they refer that the arrangement, though open to a charge of eccentricity, occasions a not altogether unpleasant flutter of hopeful anticipation. There is little to make a reader do anything but yawn until the second chapter has been reached, and the author and his shipmates have "anchored in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil;" but then, indeed, there is scarcely a page, commencing with the description of that magnificent harbour and ending with the story, in the last appendix, of General Custer's "disastrous expedition against the Sioux Indians," which is not well calculated to put a temporary stop to the laziest reader's habit of yawning. From Rio we are taken to Montevideo, and thence to Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, where much sport is encountered and shot, including a skunk, which, having been retrieved by our author's dog, and very unwisely taken on board the ship, causes dog, and vessel, and crew, and everybody, in spite of disinfectants, to be disagreeably odoriferous for days and even for weeks. It appears that the "Fuegians are mostly cannibals," and, to use the author's curious expression, look "upon Europeans not only in the light of enemies, but also as game," so that a highly-civilised English Baronet, having fallen amongst them, may experience the singular sensation of knowing that he is regarded by them as he would himself regard some wild animal that gives good but dangerous sport, and is much to be desired as a toothsome dish. It is melancholy to relate that, successful as our author was with his gun in those regions, especially in having a full hour's very fair sport afforded to both himself and a friend by a single streamer-geese which refused to say die, "the angler has no place for his calling in the lovely but deceitful waters of Patagonia." At Valparaiso the traveller is struck with the cleanliness of the streets; and at a railway station between Valparaiso and Santiago he fell in with what he had hitherto believed to be undiscoverable upon the face of the earth—a refreshment-room absolutely worse than any of ours, whether at Mugby Junction or elsewhere. In course of time we are taken to Lima, and there we become witnesses—though, fortunately, not eye-

witnesses—of a bull-fight, which, as it differs, partly for the better and partly for the worse, from its Spanish prototype, and has not been so often described, it was quite worth while to notice. The chief points of difference appear to be that, in the Peruvian edition of the brutal pastime, the horses are very good, instead of very bad, and are seldom or never killed by the bull, and that, when the bull has gone through the expected amount of torture, a dozen bulldogs are let loose upon the poor, paralysed beast to fasten upon him, tear him down to the ground, and literally eat him alive, "amid the frantic plaudits of the crowd," until he is at last "pithed" and "put out of his misery." The author is "happy to say that no ladies were present, and but a small sprinkling of women belonging to the lower classes." It is pleasant to turn away from this sort of so-called sport, make for Payta, cross the line, and watch our author as he takes a swim in his own hemisphere and accomplishes the feat of "turning a turtle." Soon we find ourselves at anchor "in the much-abused harbour of Acapulco, in Mexico;" and not many pages have to be travelled over before we reach San Francisco, in California. Meanwhile, we have, of course, seen a great deal of magnificent duck-shooting, observed the effect of tickling an alligator with small shot, gone on "a wild-geese chase," and had a "disagreeable encounter," besides paying attention to the author while he relieves his feelings "by abusing universal suffrage and priestcraft in South America and Mexico." Among the incidental remarks he makes is one which, coming from so experienced an authority, cannot but cause deep concern to smokers; for, speaking of the "cigar as sold by most of the tobaccoists and at half the clubs in London," he asserts his belief that not "one man in twenty in England has ever had a genuine Cabanna or Partegas even in his mouth." The Four-in-Hand Club and the Coaching Club have most to do with his declaration that the Californian drivers are the best "whips" in the world, and that "it is worth while coming all the way to California if only to learn what coaching really is." The Messrs. Frank Buckland, Francis Francis, and the rest, are the proper persons to argue with him about the "Dolly Varden" trout. All Englishmen will rejoice, and probably all who are competent to express an opinion will nod assent, at his cordial outburst of good feeling towards the officers of the United States army and towards that gallant American Commodore who, at the disastrous affair of the Peiho, found that "blood is thicker than water." Our military authorities should give heed to what he has written about the American "trowel-bayonet," both in his text and in his appendix; and most people will regret with him that the injunction of "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" should have been so grotesquely parodied, with their usual grim humour, by our Transatlantic cousins, into "No Injen is a good Injen until he is a dead Injen." As for his political opinions, it is sufficient to say that he is quite entitled, in a free country, to hold them; that they will commend themselves to those who agree with him; and that they are not likely to cause a revolution of sentiment among those who differ from him.

The importance of comparative mythology and of comparative philology is sometimes set too high, especially by persons who are inclined to put implicit faith in mythological and philological resemblance as a proof of ethnological affinity; but that there is considerable value in such publications as *Basque Legends*, collected, chiefly in the Labourd, by the Rev. Wentworth Webster, M.A. Oxon., together with an "Essay on the Basque Language," by M. Julien Vinson, of the "Revue de Linguistique, Paris" (Griffith and Farran), nobody would dream of denying. It is a question, however, whether the value is commensurate with the extraordinary expenditure of time and trouble. But that is the affair of the laborious and industrious persons who undertake the collections. These "Basque Legends," then, are divided into seven different sorts. First of all, we have legends of the Tartaro, a one-eyed monster, resembling, so far as his singleness of eye and the insertion into it of a red-hot instrument are concerned, the classical Cyclops, but, as regards the possession of wits, a somewhat greater imbecile. Secondly, there are stories touching the Heren-Suge, or seven-headed serpent, wherein it is possible to discover something similar to our myth of St. George and the Dragon. There are two tales showing how the fox and the ass, respectively, outwitted the wolf and another animal called a man. Then come some stories about two nondescript creatures and about our old friends the fairies. A few poor legends of witchcraft and sorcery follow; and are succeeded by a great number of "contes de fées," for be it known that "fée and fairy are not synonymous." This class occupies no fewer than 115 pages out of the whole 233; and the legends are divided into two kinds, "those which have a greater or less similarity to Celtic legends, as recorded in Campbell's Tales of the West Highlands and elsewhere," and "those which we believe to be derived directly from the French." A group of "religious tales" is added, given "simply as specimens of a literature which in mediæval times rivalled in popularity and interest all other kinds of literature put together." And the volume is brought to a close with a learned dissertation on the Basque language, which, on the celebrated "Mesopotamian" principle, it may be a satisfaction to the general public to know, "is an agglutinative and incorporating language, with some tendency to polysynthetism." It does not appear, however, that anybody can tell us, either in short words or long, what is the real origin of the Basque tongue. To recur to the legends, it seems impossible to imagine that any human being can take any interest in them save for the sake of science or curiosity; and it is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the author's "fear" lest "scientific men" should be "disappointed in this collection" will turn out to be groundless. Certainly the pains taken to make a valuable book will have deserved a better fate.

In the third series of *Cameos from English History*: by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe" (Macmillan and Co.), the period of time embraced extends from 1423 to 1523; and it has seemed good, so prolific were those years in events abroad, which were not only interesting in themselves but had a great influence upon England, "to cut Cameos from many a shell besides those provided from our native shores." While then, so far as English history is concerned, attention is occupied chiefly "with the wars of York and Lancaster, and the settlement of England after them," there is a great deal to be learned also about Alexander VI. and Savonarola, about the partition of Naples between France and Spain, about chivalry in Italy, with which may be connected the old story of Bayard and the lady and her two daughters, about Martin Luther and Wittenberg and Worms, about Leo X. and the Concordat of Bologna. In telling the tale of Lorenzo de' Medici's death, the author gives only the account which represents that Savonarola refused absolution to the dying man, because the latter refused, on his part, to make a certain promise which he could not possibly have performed. It might have been mentioned that there is another version, Poliziano's, of the scene at Lorenzo's death-bed, though which of the two is correct has never been clearly established. Whether it is advisable to take your history piecemeal, in disjointed fragments, with prominence

given first to one country and then to another, may be an open question; but, if it is, it can probably be taken in no more salutary, accurate, and pleasant form than in that of these "Cameos."

THE MEMDOUHIYE, TURKISH WAR-SHIP.

The new ironclad frigate Memdouhiyé, which made her trial-trip, on Thursday week, over the measured mile at the Maplin Sands, has been built for the Sultan of Turkey, at Blackwall, by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. She is a sister ship to the Mesoudiyé, which was built at the same establishment in 1875. Her dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 333 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft.; depth, 40 ft. 8 in.; tonnage, British measurement, 5349 24-94; tonnage displacement, 9000 tons. The draught is 20 ft. forward and 24 ft. aft. The Memdouhiyé is one of the central box-battery ships, built on the usual cellular system, and divided into eighty-two water-tight compartments. She carries on her sides armour-plating 12 in. thick, backed by East India teak of the same thickness, on an inner skin of an inch and a half; so that the total thickness of metal to be penetrated is 13½ in. The central battery, 153 ft. in length, is fitted with all the modern improvements for working twelve of Sir William Armstrong and Company's 18-ton wrought-iron guns. There are recessed ports, for getting nearly a direct fore and aft fire. The battery on the upper deck contains three 6½-ton chase guns, two at the bow, firing right forward, and one pivoted, so as to work either of two ports aft, one on each side the rudder. The armour-deck before and abaft the battery is covered with teak 4 in. thick, and all the openings in this deck are made watertight by means of sliding shutters. The Memdouhiyé has a powerful ram-bow, the solid forging of which weighs twenty tons, and is backed by wrought-iron breast-hooks and framing, so as to make the ship herself a huge projectile. The chief difference between this ship and the Alexandra, now fitting out at Chatham, is in the disposition of the guns. Those in the Alexandra are placed in two batteries—namely, eight 18-ton guns in the main-deck battery and four guns in the upper-deck battery, two of these being 25-ton guns. In other respects, such as thickness of armour, teak-backing, and general construction, the ships to all appearance are exactly alike. The Memdouhiyé is barque-rigged, and has two funnels. Her engines are by Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, and are of the ordinary description, with horizontal double piston-rod, working to 30 lb. pressure. The nominal horse power is 1200, and the actual capacity of working is said to be 7200-horse power. The two cylinders are each 116 in. in diameter, with 4-ft. stroke. The surface condensers, giving a surface of 16,500 square feet, are fitted with 8800 brass tubes, 8 ft. 6 in. long, having an internal diameter of three quarters of an inch. The aggregate length of tubing is about fourteen miles. The screw, which is four-bladed and otherwise of ordinary form, is fitted with the means of adjusting the pitch from 19 ft. 6 in. to 24 ft. 6 in. There are seven large and two small boilers fitted in the wings of the ship, with watertight bulkheads between them; and the forty furnaces, all placed amidships, are each 7 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. 6 in. wide, giving a fire-gate area of 900 square feet. In the boilers are 3600 brass tubes, 6 ft. 8 in. long and 3 in. diameter outside, the total heating surface being 22,500 square feet. Each of the two funnels has, in the uptake, superheating apparatus.

Amongst those present at the trial, last week, were Mr. Paul Gahan, the Turkish Consul-General in London; Mr. Peter Rolt, the chairman, Mr. Hayward, the manager, and Mr. Macrow, the naval architect of the Thames Ship-Building Company; Mr. Walter Maudslay and Mr. Joshua Field, of the firm of Maudslays, Son, and Field; Mr. George Duncan, Mr. Warrenner, and Mr. Sells, of the same firm; Mr. Dodd and Mr. Oliver, for the Admiralty; Mr. Hounsom, of the Chief Constructor Department, who has inspected the building of the ship; and Captain Comyns, who is to take her out to Constantinople. The performance of the engines and of the ship was satisfactory; the mean speed attained was 13·785 knots, and the ship turned a circle of 400 yards in 4 min. 37 sec.

We find the following statement as to the present strength of the Turkish navy:—The ironclad fleet consists of fifteen vessels ready to take the sea, two of which are almost completed and two in course of construction. There are also fourteen monitors on the Danube and Lake Scutari. The fifteen ironclads comprise seven frigates and eight corvettes, all armed with Armstrong guns. Each frigate has a nominal strength of 640 men, but the actual strength of the crews is not more than 250 or 300. The nominal strength of the crew in each corvette is 219 men, but the actual effective averages from 120 to 160 only. In addition to this ironclad fleet of 130 guns and 33,618 horse power, there are the following screw-steamers:—Three vessels of the line for transport service, with 254 guns; five frigates, in good condition, with an armament of 208 guns; seven corvettes, fit for active service, with 100 guns; four schooners, with 16 guns, adapted for harbour service; and six yachts and eleven avisos (63 guns), which might be employed as cruisers. There are also four paddle-wheel corvettes, with 16 guns; three large cruisers, with 8 guns; three small yachts, useful as despatch-boats, unarmed; and twenty-two avisos, some of them very old, with a total of 64 guns. Turkey possesses five transports, with two and three guns each, and has at command twenty-nine vessels belonging to various navigation companies, some of them very powerful ships. The crews, and especially the officers, of the navy are very far from perfection.

Caradog, leader of the Welsh choir which three years ago won the £1000 prize at the Crystal Palace, has been presented with £310 at a dinner held at the Black Lion Hotel, Aberdare.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre writes to the *Times* that the number of persons who have money in the Funds is diminishing, those entitled to dividend having been for 1872, 237,616; in 1873, 233,749; and in 1874, 228,696. On the other hand, the holders of the French Rentes, which in 1871 were 1,269,739, had in 1875 risen to 4,380,933.

The Sketches of Prague, which appeared in our Journal three weeks ago, have given occasion to a letter addressed to us by Dr. J. Maly, an officer of the Prague municipality, chief clerk to the Poor Law Board in that city. He suggests that St. George's Church, an old building of Roman architecture, standing in front of St. Vitus's Cathedral, should have been included among the objects shown in our illustrations. Some errors of detail are also pointed out by him in the description of Prague to which we referred, in a popular handbook of European travel. It should be observed that both the Old Town and the New Town, with the poor Jewish quarter, are situated on the right bank of the Moldau, or of the Vltava, as that river is called by the Czech native people of Bohemia; while the Hradschin, or precinct of the ancient Royal Castle, stands on the hill northward, above the "Little Town," on the left bank of the river. The military barracks are in the Old Town, occupying what was formerly the residence of King Vladislav, and there are no Royal Palaces in a state of actual ruin.



THE NEW TURKISH WAR-SHIP MEMDOUHIYÉ.



INDIAN SKETCHES: THE MODERN JUGGERNAUTH.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

We lately noticed the death of this gentleman, which took place, on the 11th inst., at his residence in Finsbury-circus. He belonged to a family long well known in the City of London, his father having for many years held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. At the very early age of twenty-three he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on account of his researches in science, and more particularly in the department of electricity, which he had made from youth a special study. He held for many years the appointment of consulting surgeon to the Bank of England: and it is said in "Men of the Time" that he was the deviser of the present system of printing the Bank of England notes. He was also extensively connected with the Gresham, the Accident Insurance, and other public companies. He stood one or two contested elections, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, but without success. Mr. Smeë was the author of several important works on "Electro-Biology," "Electro-Metallurgy," "The Principles of the Human Mind," "The Potato Plant, Its Uses and Properties," and of a large illustrated quarto volume, entitled "My Garden," in which he described the geology, topography, and leading features of the neighbourhood of Carshalton and Beddington, in Surrey.

The portrait is from a photograph by Grillet, of Naples.

A NEW JUGGERNAUTH.

It is very striking to see many of our Western inventions now in working order in India. The railway, the telegraph, and the steam-boat are all doing duty there; but there is something strange in their appearance amongst a primitive Asiatic people. When the India of this day is contrasted with what it was only a quarter of a century ago, it is as if a new generation of gods had come into



THE LATE MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

the land. These great wonder-working powers of science and mechanism might, according to Hindoo ideas, be easily converted into deities. The idea of renewed avatars is a great principle of the Buddhist and Brahminical religions. The old gods have seen their day—they are used up, and must give place to another birth; and here is the new race of powers, beginning their rule, one may truly say, with an iron hand. Amongst these iron divinities which have so lately appeared is a very large one, lately to be seen at Bombay. It is furnished with heavy wheels, to crush whatever comes under it. This is its peculiar character in outward aspect, so that Juggernaut naturally comes to mind. The locomotive may be regarded as a new road-roller incarnation of that deity; but in this new birth of the god the crushing power, instead of taking the lives of fanatics, is devoted to a useful purpose. The Chinese have a proverb that "The smotherer of a road is a benefactor of men." That beneficent operation is the attribute of this new Juggernaut. When he was first set at work, in November, 1875, smoothing the way for the entrance of the Prince of Wales, a crowd of Brahmins, Mohammedans, Parsees, and all the wide variety of creeds to be found in Bombay, would look on at the huge monster with curious wonder. There is an expression about these natives, of something like astonishment and fear, which is very closely allied to superstition; and it would not be a very difficult matter to get them to do "poojah" to such an object as this steam-roller. The old Juggernaut is not quite responsible for all the follies committed by his votaries, and it might be the same with this one. Only make the one false step and commence a foolish worship, and with such a susceptible race, so given to worship a visible object, the new Juggernaut might soon have to answer for wholesale self-immolation. The principle of "renewed incarnations" would again be vindicated. In our Artist's sketch of the scene at Bombay, one of the arches made for the Prince of Wales's visit is seen on the right hand.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

That which is known as the "confidence trick" was again exposed at the Middlesex sessions, on Tuesday, when sentences of eighteen months and six months' hard labour respectively were passed upon two men, who had been convicted of having practised it. Frederick Jennings, a mean scoundrel, whose practice it was to make the acquaintanceship of young women, to pretend admiration for them, and then to steal their watches and money, was convicted, on Wednesday, and sentenced to ten months' hard labour.—Monday next has been fixed for the hearing of the Slade appeal case.

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HORTICULTURE.—This popular Guide to the Kitchen and Flower Garden now appears in a new form, and is devoted entirely to Gardening matters, the Seed List forming a separate book. It has been considerably enlarged, and is published in a convenient form for keeping as a book of reference. The articles on the various subjects are invaluable. It is beautifully illustrated with coloured and other Engravings, and is the most complete and practical work yet published. The "Farmer" of Dec. 25, says: "It would be difficult to find any work on Gardening so essential to Amateur Gardeners—in fact, it may be described in plain and easy guide to all who want to know. The illustrations are once again of the highest quality. The Chromolithograph literally glows with beauty, and the perfect work of art."

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.
 "We have received a 'Submarine Telegraph Map of the
 World,' accompanied by an 'Analysis of the Submarine
 Telegraph Companies of the World, December, 1876,' both by
 Mr. William Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard. These appear
 likely to be of use to the general public, whether as employers
 of cable communications or as investors, and may also supply
 material for the statistician. The map is practically a new
 edition of a similar work published by Mr. Abbott some years
 ago, and its vastly-increased number of lines show at a glance
 the great development of electric communication. It shows
 both existing and projected cables by land and sea, its most
 conspicuous features being, of the accomplished lines, the
 plexus of nerves between Ireland and Newfoundland, and, of
 those remaining to be laid down, the projected communica-
 tion between Juan de Fuca Station, on the Pacific Coast (at
 the junction of the British and United States territories,
 North America, and Vladivostok, East Siberia, via the
 Aleutian Isles and North Japan. The land line already
 existing from Nicholajeff, on the East Siberian coast, to
 St. Petersburg, attracts the eye almost as much as this
 gigantic undertaking, stretching as it does across the icy
 wilds of Northern Asia for some 110 degrees—a distance suf-
 ficiently formidable, without receiving a fictitious increase
 from the projection of the map (Mercator's). The other
 projected lines (all submarine, according to the map) are
 between Vladivostok and Yokohama; Hong-Kong and
 Manila; Singapore and Normanton, North Australia;
 Brisbane and the Fiji Isles, via New Caledonia; Aden to
 Natal, with branches to Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Bourbon;
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 from Venice, down the Adriatic, to Durazzo, on the
 Alban coast, opposite Brindisi."—The Field.
 "This is a useful map for those who wish to keep before
 them a view of the world's telegraphic communication, and
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 panied by a tabular statement of each Telegraph Company,
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JOINT-STOCK BANKS.
 "Following the valuable and carefully compiled tables,
 published half-yearly by Mr. William Abbott, we find that
 on balance the ten banks which may be considered specially
 London Institutions, and whose accounts are made up to, the
 end of June, have an increase on their deposit and current
 account balances amounting to £1,320,000. There is so far,
 therefore, no sign that the country has been suffering to the
 extent people say. It should not be forgotten, however,
 that this increase is capable of another reading. It may
 mean, and to some degree does mean, that the
 customers of banks have not the same use for their
 resources which they had six months ago, and are per-
 force driven to let their balances run up at their bankers,
 because they do not know where to employ the money. But
 if this were so to a large extent we should at once find an
 indication of it in the increased balance of idle cash which
 the banks must show, for, if customers cannot employ money
 profitably, neither can the banks themselves. . . . A small
 trader, for instance, cannot expect to get his bills discounted
 for much less than 5 per cent, whatever the 'Bank rate'
 may be. Banks also, when money is cheap, try, as we see, to
 keep less loose cash, and buy more interest-bearing securities;
 so that, putting all things together, their profits do not vary
 so much in times of depression and low rates as people would
 at first sight suppose. We must remember, too, that they
 earn on a very large amount of capital and pay on a small, as
 is very clearly illustrated in the tables of Mr. Abbott, to
 which we have already referred."—The Times.

FOREIGN STOCKS.
 "Under the title of 'A Short Retrospect of the Foreign
 Stock Market from 1871 to 1876,' Mr. William Abbott has
 brought out a pamphlet which is none the less suggestive of
 reflection to investors because its pages are few in number,
 and because it is composed exclusively of extracts from the
 monthly Circulars issued by him during that period. Mr.
 Abbott's tone has been, it is only fair to state, consistently
 and energetically opposed to Foreign Loans and in favour
 of Home Investments, and he has omitted no opportunity of
 animadverting upon the absurdity and impolicy of a state of
 things under which, while 'shaky' Foreign Governments
 have been enabled to bridge over their ever-recurring deficits
 by chronic applications to our market, Public Works at
 Home—such, for example, the Great Eastern and other Rail-
 ways—have had much difficulty in obtaining the funds
 needed for their profitable development. In this view Mr.
 Abbott has, beyond question, hit a palpable blot."—Money
 Market Review.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.
 "Mr. Abbott not only dissects the concern, but takes each
 feature of it in detail, examines it with the most painstaking
 minuteness, and combines the result of his investigations in
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 skill in work of this kind is universally admitted. He has
 long exercised it in demonstration of the value of submarine
 telegraphs, and his recent analysis of the condition of joint-
 stock banking in this country is regarded as the work of a
 gentleman thoroughly conversant, not only with the theory,
 but also with the facts of finance, being, as it is, at once
 scientific and practical."—Railway News.
 "How a railway, the hopelessness of whose financial
 position at and for some time after the disastrous com-
 mercial crisis of 1866 acquired for it the cautionary title of
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 remunerative future to its ordinary shareholders, is fami-
 liarly explained in a brochure recently published by Mr.
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ABBOTT'S SUBMARINE-TELEGRAPH
 MAP OF THE WORLD, showing existing and projected
 cables, together with an analysis of the capital and revenues of
 the various submarine telegraph companies. By WILLIAM
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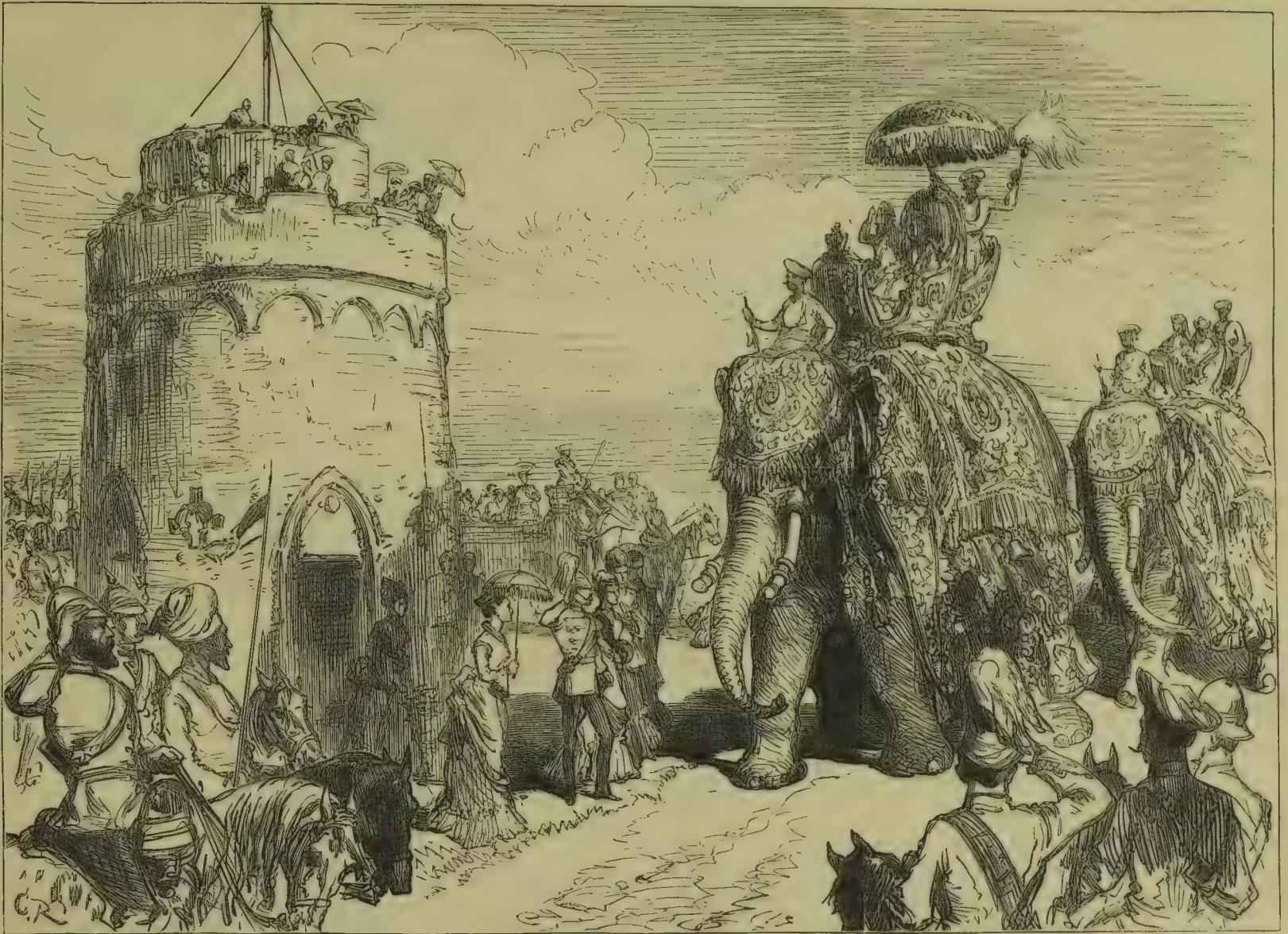
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LORD LYTTON, VICEROY OF INDIA, PASSING THE FLAGSTAFF TOWER.



THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI.

We have received from a Special Artist in India a series of illustrations, which we now begin to publish, of the grand ceremonies and festivities at Delhi, on and about New-Year's Day, for the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India. The Viceroy or Governor-General of India, Lord Lytton, arrived at Delhi a week before. The scenes of public interest connected with the Durbar, or Imperial Assembly, began, on Dec. 23, with the state entry of the Viceroy. Two o'clock was the time fixed for his arrival that day, but from early morning the roads were crowded with troops. The native chiefs and their followings were hastening to take up the positions allotted to them along the line of procession, and the spectators were trying to reach some point which gave a good view of the line of march. The route for the procession was from the railway station along the Queen's-road, the Lothian-road, the road from the Jumna Masjid, through Duriba and Chandnee Chowk-street, then leaving the city to proceed by the Grand Trunk-road to the Ridge, and along the Ridge to the Flagstaff Tower, thence to the Camp. The greater chiefs, with their retinues and elephants, lined the Ridge-road. The Princes of Rajpootana were drawn up near the railway station.

The view from the terraced roof of the Jumna Masjid for an hour before the procession passed was most striking. The space in front of the old fort of Selimgur, between the fort and the Masjid, was crowded with spectators. The Masjid steps were closely packed with natives, whose variously-coloured turbans and dresses gave the appearance of a gigantic bouquet of flowers. The road across the plain was lined on one side with artillery, and on the other with native cavalry. Barely discernible in the distance, the gorgeously-caparisoned elephants and quaintly-dressed troopers of the Rajpoot chiefs were grouped around the entrance of the station behind the narrow and crowded streets of the native city.

At two o'clock precisely a Royal salute from the fort announced the Viceroy's arrival. In half an hour later another salute told that the procession was beginning to move. A little longer, and the head of a column came in sight, advancing up the road towards the Masjid. First came the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, next the 11th Hussars, the A battery of Horse Artillery, and a regiment of Bombay Cavalry, gay in blue and silver. Some staff officers followed, and then appeared a personage anxiously looked for by all—Major Barnes, the Chief Herald. He had been selected for that important post—so, at least, the Indian papers say—by reason of his being the biggest officer in the Army. Sitting on horseback he did not seem greatly to surpass the ordinary stature, but if there be any deficiency in his inches his gorgeous dress made ample amends. In attendance on Major Barnes were his twelve trumpeters, six Europeans and six natives, mounted on fine grey horses, and riding by threes, the Europeans and natives alternately, like squares in a chessboard. Their dresses were on the same model as that of the Chief Herald, but of course far inferior in point of splendour, and the little peaked jockey caps which the Europeans wore must have made them supremely uncomfortable in the full blaze of an Indian sun.

Following the Chief Herald and trumpeters came a detachment of that splendid body of men, the Body-Guard, the flower of the native cavalry, and immediately behind, seated in a glittering howdah on the back of a magnificent tusker elephant, appeared the Viceroy and Lady Lytton. A gilt umbrella was held over their heads, and an attendant seated behind waved off imaginary flies with a brush made of a yak-tail. This seems to be a necessary adjunct to all Oriental pomp; and, though it may look well, it was hardly necessary. The Viceregal elephant was a magnificent tusker, and he appeared to have a fair idea of his own importance. Instead of walking on quietly and steadily, as a well-conducted elephant should, he would insist upon stopping every now and then and taking a look round. Nor could anything persuade him to move until he had satisfied his curiosity. The result was that every few minutes the "halt" had to be sounded, so as to preserve the line of procession unbroken. As the Viceroy passed the Masjid he was received well but quietly by the natives. All seemed excited, but there was no cheering. This, however, is not to be wondered at. The natives are not given to express their feelings in our manner, and the silence of the crowd is not in itself any mark of disloyalty.

The next elephant carried two little girls, daughters of the Viceroy, who seemed to enjoy the affair greatly, though they must have been very tired before the end of the three hours' ride. Behind them came the remainder of the Body-Guard and a squadron of the 10th Hussars; then the three Lieutenant-Governors, each on an elephant, and each attended by his staff; next, the members of the Council, the secretaries to the Government, and the Chief Justices of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; then solah topees, looking singularly out of place in their judicial robes. Lastly, there came a number of native chiefs, their elephants painted with all the colours of the rainbow and glittering with gold and silver trappings. Their attendants, arrayed in fantastic dresses, formed a confused but picturesque group. The procession wound slowly through the tortuous streets of the native town, and, converging from the city, reached the Ridge and turned towards the north, passing along a road lined by the elephants and retainers of the great chiefs, Scindia, Holkar, the Guicowar, the Nizam of Mysore, and others. When it arrived at the flagstaff at the tower it turned sharply off to the left, and, descending from the Ridge, advanced up the main street of the Viceroy's camp about five o'clock. A few minutes before sunset a Royal salute, the third fired during the day, marked the arrival of the Viceregal cortège at the end of its journey.

We shall give more illustrations next week.

The chief prize given at the Edinburgh Photographic Exhibition—a gold medal—for the picture which possesses the highest degree of merit, irrespective of size, has been carried off by a Russian—A. Kareline, Nigny, Novgorod.

The exhibition of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists closed on the 13th inst., after a very successful season. The total number of visitors was 45,054. The amount of sales was £4976, and a total of 226 pictures were disposed of.

Yesterday week the new municipal buildings erected at Kidderminster, at a total cost of £25,000, were opened by Mr. Radford, the Mayor, by whom 400 persons were invited to a banquet at the music-hall.

The show of the Dorset County Poultry and Pigeon Society was recently held. There were over 1200 entries, and the different classes were well represented. The society offered this year £250 in prizes, including thirty-four pieces of plate and silver cups.

A letter from Baroness Burdett-Coutts is published, in which her Ladyship again calls public attention to the threatened extermination of many classes of small birds in consequence of the misuse of them for purposes of ornamentation. If ribbons were substituted for feather decorations, not only would this evil be averted, but, in the present stagnant condition of ribbon manufacture, fashion would aid the industrious and enable them to live in comfort.

MUSIC.

Herr Straus's absence from two of the Popular Concerts, in consequence of a severe domestic loss, has already been spoken of by us. This excellent leading violinist reappeared at the afternoon performance of Saturday last, and again at the evening concert of the following Monday. Saturday's selection included Mendelssohn's fine string quintet in B flat, (a posthumous work), which was admirably given by Herr Straus, and MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, Burnett, and Piatti. Middle Marie Krebs played Beethoven's sonata in E flat entitled "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," with great success, and was associated with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti in an excellent rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte trio in D major. A quaint violoncello sonata by Antonioti (an Italian composer of the last century) served to display the fine tone and style of Signor Piatti. Middle Redeker sang, with much expression, some German lieder by Schubert and Lassen, and was encored in the last. Sir J. Benedict accompanied.

Last Monday's Popular Concert included fine performances of the first of Beethoven's Rasoumowsky quartets (in F); the same composer's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, for piano solo; his first sonata for piano and violin, in D major; and Mendelssohn's theme and variations for piano and violoncello, in the same key. With Herr Straus as leading violinist, Middle Krebs as pianist, and Signor Piatti as violoncellist, the results could not have failed to be satisfactory. Middle Thekla Friedländer and Redeker sang three duets by Schumann and two by Rubinstein, one of the latter ("Wanderer's Nachtlied") having been encored. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

The programme of the concert given on Thursday evening, at St. James's Hall, in celebration of the anniversary of Robert Burns's birthday, consisted of a varied selection of Scottish vocal music, the singers announced having been Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses Annie Sinclair, Eileen Richardson, José Sherrington, and Hunter; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Thurley Beale. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, conducted by Mr. J. P. Clarke, contributed to the programme.

Handel's "Solomon" was given, yesterday (Friday) evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, the solo singers announced having been Madame Edith Wynne, Miss Julia Wigan, Madame Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Maybrick.

Mr. R. Blagrove began, on Thursday evening, a new series of ten concertina performances. They are given in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music. Mrs. Weldon and Miss Alice Fairman were the vocalists on Thursday last.

During a pause in the performance of "The Creation," at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday week, the acoustic properties of the hall were tested with a very successful result. It was thought that, by the aid of a mechanical contrivance, it might be possible for a speaker to make himself heard in the remotest corner of the building; and with this view the council determined to try the experiment before a large audience. Arrangements were accordingly made with Mr. Penrose, the architect to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the construction of a sounding-board like that which surmounts the pulpit under the great dome. Some doubts were entertained as to the result of the experiment; because, although a successful trial had been previously made whilst the hall was empty, it was felt that a difficulty might arise from the fact of the sound having to reach the ears of a large and widely-dispersed audience. The new sounding-board was raised a few feet above the conductor's chair, and, during the interval in the performance, Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S., addressed the audience. He explained that the promoters of the Albert Hall designed that structure with the object that it should be applied to purposes other than those of a musical character, and that it had occurred to a member of the council that, with the aid of a specially constructed sounding-board, the hall might be used for lectures and other similar entertainments. The question, he added, to be solved that night was whether or not the words he had uttered had been fairly heard throughout the building. There was an immediate response from all parts of the hall of "Yes, yes!" followed by considerable applause. The experiment may therefore be said to have been quite successful, and the Albert Hall may yet fulfil a mission of public usefulness. The new sounding-board is constructed on a principle which is known as the inverted paraboloid.

THEATRES.

Managers have this week fallen back on old pieces, and thus renewed many pleasant recollections for their audiences.

The Haymarket has taken the lead in this movement, and last Saturday presented two revivals. The performance began with Mr. C. M. Rae's petite comedy entitled "Follow the Leader." It is an adaptation of a French farce called "Les Brebis de Panurge," made, about four years ago, for Mrs. Stirling, who then appeared in it at the Charing-cross Theatre. The part of Mrs. Neville is now admirably played by Miss Annie Lafontaine; and the lover, Henry Wilson, is acted with spirit by Mr. W. Herbert, a debutant. Amelia Barrington—the fastidious young lady, who is swayed by the leading of her friend into the acceptance of the youth whom she had first of all rejected—found an excellent representative in Miss Kathleen Irwin. This pleasant little piece is followed by Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea." Our readers are too well acquainted with the merits of this drama to need any instruction from us on the subject. The present cast and acting of it are satisfactory. Messrs. Buckstone and Howe and Mrs. Chippendale still sustain their original characters, Chrysis, Leucippe, and Daphnie, the shrewish wife of the ignorant art-patron. Miss Marion Terry sustains the important rôle of Galatea, and is received by the audience with very great applause. Nor is Miss Henrietta Hodson as Cynisca to be overlooked in the general appreciation; her conception of the character is true, and her execution exceptionally splendid. The acting of Mr. Charles Harcourt in Pygmalion was masterly. The reception of the piece was enthusiastic, and promises for it a renewed run.

We were much pleased with a morning performance at the Lyceum, last Saturday, of Dean Milman's tragedy of "Fazio." It has been reduced to four acts, and on that account was played closer than usual. Miss Bateman appeared as Bianca, the jealous wife, thoroughly embodying the poet's idea of the character, and fully expressing the poetic spirit of the dialogue. This is a task of no little difficulty; for the author's style is rhetorically verbose, and frequently he gives three lines for what might have been more forcibly expressed in one. Miss Bateman's delineation of the character was an artistic whole, and she preserved its unity throughout. In the first act she well indicated the elements of which it was composed. In the second, the fatal passion destined to destroy her husband and herself, kindled by his conduct and infuriated by his self-conviction, was interpreted with singular skill and unquestionable power. The scene before the Duke, where she

first denounces Fazio, and then repents of her precipitation, was replete with beauties of conception and execution. In the final scene she rose to the sublime, and withered the proud, guilty woman, Aldabella, with her scorn, while her own great heart broke with the heavy burden of its affliction. She was energetically supported by Mr. E. H. Brooke in Fazio, who rendered the blank verse with a sense of its somewhat too elaborate music, and by Miss Pauncefort in the part of the guilty Marquesa, who performed with dignity and great discrimination. The tragedy has since been represented nightly, in consequence of its indisputable success.

A complimentary benefit is to be given to Mr. Parry, on the 7th of next month, at the Gaiety, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, when Sheridan's "Critic" will be performed. Mr. Parry's career has been so distinguished as a musical and dramatic artist that we shall be glad to witness an earnest public response to the appeal of his numerous and noble friends.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"I'll Crown thee Queen" and "Haul in the Bowline," songs composed, respectively, by Berthold Tours and Odoardo Barri, and both published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., are effective pieces, the latter being in the robust, declamatory style suitable to the nautical tone of the words.

Three characteristic dance pieces for the pianoforte, by Hamilton Clarke (also published by Messrs. Cramer and Co.), are bright and melodious in style, the forms used being those of the mazurka, the polka, and the polonaise.

The *Organist's Quarterly Journal* (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) begins its fifth volume with the new year, the current number being the thirty-third issue. It opens with a spirited march, in C minor, by Mr. G. B. Allen, which is followed by an expressive "Elegy" in E minor by Mr. C. Goodban; after which comes a graceful and characteristic minuet in G minor (with trio in G major) by Mr. Berthold Tours. The next piece is a rather elaborate fugue (with introduction) in G major, by Signor Auguste Moricani, organist at the Vatican, at Rome. The subject is wrought with much skill, among other ingenious features being an effective inversion of the theme. An animated "Concluding Voluntary," in F, by Mr. Arthur Johnson, and an "Easy Voluntary," in G, by Dr. Spark (editor of the work), complete the contents.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the mornings of the 7th and 8th, being west of the planet on the former and east of him on the latter day. She is near Jupiter on the mornings of the 8th and 9th, being to the right and left of the planet respectively; near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 11th, and near Saturn on the evening of the 14th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 5th	at 0 minutes after 5h in the morning.
New Moon " 13th	" 59 " 8h " morning.
First Quarter " 21st	" 15 " 4h " morning.
Full Moon " 27th	" 14 " 7h " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 11th.

There is a Total Eclipse of the Moon, on Feb. 27, partly visible from England. The eclipse begins at 5h. 30m. p.m., about 1m. after the Moon has risen; the beginning of the total eclipse will be at 6h. 27m.; the middle of the eclipse will be at 7h. 15m.; the end of the total eclipse will be at 8h. 3m.; and the eclipse will end at 9h. 1m. p.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse, 7h. 15m., the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude east of Greenwich is 74 deg. 26 min., and whose north latitude is 8 deg. 15 min.

Mercury is a morning star, and rises on the 5th at 6h. 26m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before sunrise; on the 10th at 6h. 13m. a.m., or 1h. 13m. before sunrise; on the 15th at 6h. 8m. a.m., or 1h. 8m. before sunrise; on the 20th at 6h. 6m. a.m., or 1h. 1m. before sunrise; on the 25th at 6h. 5m. a.m., or 51m. before sunrise. He is stationary among the stars on the 7th, near Venus on the 8th, near the Moon on the 11th, at his greatest western elongation (26 deg. 41 min.) on the 20th, and in his descending node on the 21st.

Venus is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 6h. 35m. a.m., or 1h. 6m. before sunrise; this interval gradually gets smaller and smaller each successive morning until the 10th, when it is 50m.; on the 20th it has decreased to 37m.; and by the last day to 27m., the planet rising on this day at 6h. 23m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 11th. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 36m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 9m. a.m.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 50m. a.m., on the 10th at 3h. 45m. a.m., on the 20th at 3h. 38m. a.m., or 3h. 29m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 3h. 30m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and in his descending node on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 54m. a.m., on the 14th at 7h. 39m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 23m. a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 4h. 58m. a.m., on the 10th at 4h. 29m. a.m., on the 20th at 3h. 57m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 34m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th and 9th. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 53m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 9m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 26m. a.m.

Saturn is an evening star till the end of the month, setting on the 1st at 7h. 2m. p.m., or 2h. 15m. after sunset; this interval rapidly decreases to 1h. 30m. by the 10th, and to 39m. by the 20th, the planet setting at 6h. 0m. p.m.; on the last day of the month he sets at nearly the time of sunset; and from March 1 to Sept. 9 he sets in daylight. He is near the Moon on the 14th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 51m. p.m., on the 14th at 1h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 17m. p.m.

Lord Hampton was, on Saturday last, elected president of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society for the present year. Kidderminster was chosen as the place for the annual show.

The Prince of Wales has honoured Mr. W. E. Atkins, of Southsea, by purchasing a painting of H. M. S. Serapis entering Portsmouth harbour on her return from India. This is a companion to one painted by the same artist, and purchased by his Royal Highness last autumn.

The mystery which for six years had surrounded the name of the donor of £3000 in aid of an art-gallery for Birmingham was disclosed, last week, at a meeting of the trustees of the gallery fund. The late Mr. Clarkson Osler was the donor, and the sole depository of the secret was Mr. Arthur Ryland.

The Irish Rifle Association met at Dublin, on Monday, and resolved to invite another team from the New York Amateur Rifle Association to compete in Ireland on the same conditions as the matches were shot off in 1875 and 1876. It was also resolved to ask the Duke of Marlborough to use his influence to obtain for the Irish Association the privilege to compete for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE HUMAN FORM.

Mr. Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., the Fullerian Professor of Physiology, on Tuesday week, gave the first of a course of ten lectures on the Human Form: its Structure in Relation to its Contour. After referring to the professional instruction in anatomy given at the medical schools and the Royal Academy, he stated that he would aim at rendering the subject interesting to a general audience, and thereby lead to a better appreciation of works of art and a higher standard of criticism. To do this, he proposed to consider the principles of the construction of the human frame, so far as they bear upon the external conformation of the body, together with the most marked effects of the changes from repose to action, and from action to repose. After some remarks on the general principles of art, and especially on the beauty arising out of the law of the composition of lines, he observed that more examples of this are to be found in man than in any other animal, which he demonstrated by referring to a fine, large, bold outline drawing of two figures shaking hands. He then began the subject of his course by exhibiting a skeleton, which he described as consisting of bones, characterised as light, strong, and elastic, some hollow and others solid, according to their office. These, with their muscles, and the interior organs, termed viscera, form a perfectly compact machine, worked in a most economical manner. Explanations were next given of the structure and office of the constituent parts of the spine, including the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and caudal vertebrae, fully illustrated by models, specimens, and diagrams.

THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND THE SKULL.

Professor Garrod in his second lecture, given on Tuesday last, resumed his comments on the vertebral column or spine, by noticing its flexible character, together with the admirable arrangements for supporting and moving the head, and protecting the spinal cord, and also the passages through which the nerves proceed to convey sensations and regulate all the movements of the body. The dorsal vertebrae, which support the ribs constituting the chest, which protects the lungs and heart, were next described, their nature and office being illustrated by models; after which the lumbar vertebrae were noticed, followed by the sacrum, composed of five distinct vertebrae in children, but joined closely together in adults. The caudal vertebrae, with a very rudimentary tail, terminates the series termed the vertebral column. Proceeding to the skull, of which fine specimens were exhibited, the Professor alluded to what is termed the vertebral theory, said to have been originally proposed, but not made known, by Göthe in 1787, but really discovered by Oken in 1806, and published in 1807. This ingenious hypothesis supposes the skull to be composed of a number of vertebrae, continuing the spinal column, modified to form a case for the brain and aid its conjunction with the spinal cord. Having then explained the skull to be really made up of a number of small bones, interlocked in a very remarkable manner, the Professor began to build up, bone by bone, a very large model of the skull, commenting, as he proceeded, on the nature and office of each part, till the structure was complete; at the same time he pointed out how the shape of the nose and other features of the human countenance might vary with the modifications of the bones with which they are connected.

CHEMISTRY OF THE METALS.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, F.C.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Metals and their chief Industrial Uses on Thursday week. He began with a series of experiments demonstrating the elementary character of the metals as distinguished from their compounds; showing, for instance, with the bicarbonate of sodium and the oxide of silver, how the metals may be obtained by expelling the gases by chemical means. Of sixty-six elements fifty-two are metals, of which about twenty-four only are technically employed—aluminium, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, platinum, silver, tin, and zinc being the chief. Some of the others, such as arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, are used for alloys; while the rarer metals are employed for special purposes. Dr. Wright then illustrated an important distinction between metals and non-metals. Two metals combine, without much heat, and the resulting alloy has metallic characteristics; but when a metal unites with a non-metal the evolution of heat is often very great, and the product, with few exceptions, has no metallic properties. Thus, a brilliant effect ensued on bringing together oxygen and heated zinc, sulphur and hot copper shavings, and powdered antimony in chlorine gas. Steel, Bessemer metal, and phospho-bronze were referred to as compounds with non-metals still retaining their metallic character. Having referred to "native metals," or those found in the free state, Dr. Wright explained and illustrated some of the various ways in which other metals may be extracted from their ores—1, by volatilisation, when the metal, such as zinc and mercury, can be converted into vapour and recondensed at easily obtained temperatures; 2, by amalgamation, in which the ore is chemically dissolved, and then brought into contact with mercury, which is separated from the resulting amalgam by distillation; 3, by smelting: when the metal is fusible at a moderate or high temperature it may be extracted from the ore by chemical agents, which will, at a certain temperature, act on the metallic compound, and set the metal free in the liquid state; 4, in the "wet processes" the metal is extracted by the application of chemical reagents to an aqueous solution of a compound of the metal. In the latter part of the lecture Dr. Wright referred to tables and specimens, illustrating the chief processes employed to isolate the ordinary metals from their sources, such as the washing, crushing, and stamping gold quartz, ironstone, tinstone, and other ores; elucidating his remarks by numerous experiments, and referring to diagrams showing the various chemical reactions.

A COMBAT WITH AN INFECTIVE ATMOSPHERE.

Professor Tyndall, in the first Friday evening discourse of the season, on Friday, the 19th inst., gave an account of his recent experiments on the power of the atmosphere in developing life in animal and vegetable infusions, in continuation of those made in 1875 and 1876, described in his discourse on Jan. 21 last year, and reported in our Number for Jan. 29 following, page 107. After causing a beam of electric light to be projected across the lecture-theatre, the track being revealed by the brilliant reflections from the floating motes, he reminded his audience that, when the air is quite still, the dust falls and the light disappears; and that when this dust falls into organic infusions, the very minute organisms termed bacteria are produced with putrefaction and turbidity; but that these infusions become perfectly sterile when boiled in an oil-bath for five minutes and placed in small chambers rendered impervious to dust-laden air. He said that above fifty infusions of various kinds had been tried with complete success—every germ was destroyed. When the Professor resumed his arduous researches, in September last, beginning with infusions of fungi, the results differed; and turbidity and putrefaction occasionally ensued, without any apparent adequate cause. His precautions were redoubled, without effect; some of his infusions of cucumber, beetroot, and

parsnep, after boiling swarmed with bacterial life. Suspecting that he was working in an infective atmosphere, he transferred his experiments from the laboratory to the upper rooms of the institution, constructed new apparatus, and adopted new methods for excluding contaminated air, without complete success. So minute are these germs, that they were not removed from some infusions passed through 300 filtering papers, and even the intense heat of the voltaic current used to calcine the air failed to destroy their life. Unable, however, in any way to admit the doctrine of spontaneous generation, the Professor still persevered in the conflict; inventing more and more stringent measures to exclude his enemy; preferring to distrust his work, rather than the evidence derived from his previous researches. Having been led to examine the ingenious methods devised by Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, and Professor Kohn, of Breslau, he pointed out the causes of their inefficiency, and then proceeded to explain the new apparatus which he had recently employed at the new laboratory at Kew, whither he had removed his researches, in order to obtain an atmosphere more free from germs than that of the Royal Institution, and his new mode of closing his chambers to the entrance of air charged with dust. By these means he vanquished his enemy, and refuted all the evidence in favour of spontaneous generation derivable from his previous failures. In one tube, where putrescence ensued, the cause was traced to a minute pin-hole in the side of the chamber in which the tube was placed.

THE NATURE OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernst Pauer gave the first of two lectures on the Nature of Music, as exemplified in the Italian, French, and German schools, on Saturday last. In his introductory remarks he observed how impossible it is to translate the musical language of feeling into words according to rules, since different persons are very differently affected by the same piece of music. "The world of music is the world of feeling; or, as Calderon expresses it, 'Music resounds from the depth of our heart; it enhances the cheerfulness of the cheerful and the sadness of the sad.'" It affords a fitting expression for all our emotions, and all their gradations, and its sounds are the overflowing of our innermost feelings. The mathematical and harmonious rules which manifest themselves in music, when produced in an outward form, are founded on the composer's individual feeling. The Pythagoreans asserted that the human soul, like the entire world, corresponds with harmonious numbers; and Dr. Hauptmann says that our soul sympathises only with that which is musically correct, and only those works which are founded on and in obedience to the universally accepted laws of nature are intelligible to all. In music (as in nature) contrast is indispensably necessary, its essential object being to express, not the abstract ideas of our intellect, but the harmoniously-ordered substantial feelings of the heart. The two chief forms of music are vocal and instrumental: in the former the art appears as a companion of the language of speech and the sister of poetry; in the latter as the exponent of the soul's emotions in unfettered many-sided independence. Thus, more than any of the other arts, music has aided the progress of civilisation. After having referred to the remarkable analogies of music with painting and architecture, respecting which Hegel says, that music is "architecture translated or transposed from space into time," Mr. Pauer commented upon the great respect in which music was held by the ancients, and its effects in various forms, quoting Homer, Quintilian, Tacitus, St. Augustine, and others; and giving examples of its influence upon Eric III. of Denmark, Frederick II. of Prussia, and other eminent persons. Göthe remarked that "a great work of art remains like the work of nature, unintelligible to our reasoning faculties. We contemplate it, we feel it, we experience its effect; but, after all, we do not understand it thoroughly, and we cannot account for it in words." "Yet," said Mr. Pauer, "we know its materials and accessories, and we appreciate all the laws of beauty, and the nature of harmony, rhythm, and beauty, which form the life and soul of the musical art." The musical illustrations were an aria and gavotte by J. Sebastian Bach, a fantasia in D minor by W. A. Mozart, and Beethoven's sonata (op. 53) in C major.

Mr. Pauer's lecture, this day, will be illustrated by specimens of the Italian, French, and German schools.

On Friday next Professor Osborne Reynolds, of Owens College, Manchester, will give a discourse on Vortex Motion. On Saturday next Mr. J. A. Symonds will begin a course of three lectures on Florence and the Medici.

The following lectures have also recently been given:—

At the London Institution, on Thursday week, Mr. A. O. Barret lectured on the Origin, Rise, and Progress of the English Madrigal, including some observations as to the causes which had led to the decline of the style. The lecture was vocally illustrated by members of the various London choirs, who sang a selection of English madrigals, including specimens of the compositions of Fellows (1523), down to those of Walmisley (1811). Having distinguished between the poetical and the musical madrigal, the latter being the older, Mr. Barret defined the musical madrigal to be a popular means of wedding words of wisdom to merry music. A strictly scientific and technical description of the madrigal followed. With these observations he introduced the choir, who sang very pleasingly Edwards's (1523) "When going to my lonely bed." Specimens of Byrde (1546), Wilbye (1560), Dowland (1562), Morley (1563), Bennett (1565), Bateson (1580), Gibbons (1583), Linley (1656), De Pearsall (1735), and Walmisley (1811) followed, the singing in each case being preceded by a brief biographical sketch of the composer and a critical analysis of his style of composition. — Mr. E. B. Tylor, LL.D., F.R.S., whose works on Primitive Culture are so widely known, gave the first of two lectures on the Philosophy of Language last Monday. Repeated plaudits bore witness to his marked success in popularising this subject.

Lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, on the Military Geography of European Turkey, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent pointed out that the Turks had failed to turn to good account the topographical advantages which they enjoyed, and expressed his conviction that the idea which many persons entertained as to the ability of the Turks easily to drive the Russians back when war was entered upon was incorrect in itself and pernicious in its tendency. With regard to the defence of Constantinople, the lecturer pointed out that the twenty-one ironclads of Hobart Pasha were in first-rate condition, but by taking from them what would be required for the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles there would not be more than ten left for naval operations against the three or four circular ironclads and the fleet of the Russian gun-boats.

The Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., at Liverpool, yesterday week, awarded the scholarships and prizes granted by the Liverpool Council of Education to the pupils of the elementary schools in Liverpool. He warmly eulogised the council for erecting a solid bridge between the elementary and public schools of the town, and of opening up a "career to talent" for boys who

otherwise might not have the chance to rise. He strongly urged the national value and importance of encouraging scientific study. Alluding to the religious difficulty, he said habit was, to a considerable extent, a great religious sham; and, in the face of sincerity and an earnest and absorbing desire to do good, it had a great tendency to vanish of itself. He thought it was a fatal mistake on the part of the Church of England clergy so stilly to refuse the simple and fair expedient of a conscience clause, and that mistake had brought its own retribution. But the jealousy of opposition to voluntary schools by Dissenters was no less to be deprecated. In this matter of education every man ought to act as a citizen and a Christian; and only in the second instance, so far as it might be done without hindering a great national benefit. As the member of a particular religious body he altogether scouted the notion that the educational energy of the Church of England was simply a "subterranean" desire to proselytise, and was stimulated only by the selfishness of an ecclesiastical community. He condemned the view taken alone by Birmingham of making school boards solely and purely secular, and forbidding them to have anything to do with religious teachings. The educational system was sometimes objected to as costly; but a criminal child, it must be remembered, cost the country a hundredfold more than did the rescue of fifty innocent and not criminal children from the streets.

Professor Leone Levi began a course of lectures, last Saturday afternoon, in the large theatre of King's College, to members of working men's clubs and institutes, on subjects connected with work and wages. The first lecture was on the Use of Capital in Industry. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided. After the lecture, an hour was given for criticism and questions, to which Professor Levi replied.

Mr. Huggins, F.R.S., made an important communication to the Physical Society at its meeting last Saturday. For a long time he has been engaged with attempts to photograph the spectra of stars, and has obtained several partial successes. The chief difficulty to be overcome has been to follow the motion of the star with the telescope with sufficient accuracy, as a long exposure is requisite. This has been done, and there was shown on Saturday a clear photograph of the star α Lyrae.

The Hon. William Forster, of Australia, read a paper on the Fallacies of Federation before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. Mr. Forster contended that the true remedy for the disasters of the Boers in South Africa would be British connection, and not colonial federation. He insisted that there was abundant evidence to create a doubt whether the desire or approval of a federal system had yet taken sufficient hold of the public mind in most British colonies to justify the Government in prematurely forcing such a system upon any British colony. In Barbadoes the question had evoked a sort of tropic hurricane, and in New Zealand a similar lesson had been taught of the futility of Federal theories, enforced or imposed by Imperial legislation. Colonial federation would not confer upon the colonies any additional power or voice in Imperial affairs; federation could give them nothing which was not attainable in their present condition, so long as they remained a portion of the British Empire. He concluded by insisting on the expediency of leaving the question to be settled by the colonies themselves, and by deprecating the interference of the Imperial Government in what he conceived to be, not an Imperial, but, in every sense of the word, a colonial or local question. A discussion followed.

The Rev. Dr. Benson, Bishop-Designate of Truro, distributed the prizes, on Monday, to the students of the Lincoln School of Art, in connection with the Science and Art Department. The school now ranks the second in the kingdom, being beaten only by Lambeth; while of the 205 prizes granted to the 160 competing schools in the United Kingdom, Lincoln has taken twelve, including two gold medals, two silver medals, and four bronze medals. The students sent up 2630 works to South Kensington, of which a considerable number were exhibited, the adjudicators expressing their surprise at the amount and general excellence of the work done. The Dean of Lincoln, Dr. Benson, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The prizes had been won by all classes, from the daughters of the Bishop of Nottingham to the workmen in the foundries.

An Art Loan Exhibition was opened at King's Lynn, on Monday, by the Mayor, Mr. J. D. Thew, and Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. The exhibition is for the purpose of raising funds towards liquidating a debt still remaining for the restoration of the ancient church of St. Margaret in the town, which was restored a few years since as a thank-offering for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales after his severe indisposition at Sandringham.

Cocoa-rooms were opened last week in Hanover-street, opposite the Sailors' Home, Liverpool. It was stated that eighteen branch establishments are now in existence, and that during the previous week £596 had been received for 9393 gallons of cocoa, tea, and coffee, and 47,238 pieces of bread stuffs. The Bishop of Chester expressed his sympathy with the undertaking, as did also the Bishop of Manchester, who said he believed drunkenness was decreasing.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Congregational Institute, of which he has just become president. In the course of his remarks, the hon. gentleman said he believed it would be found that a much larger number of people in this country, which we were accustomed to boast of as a highly Christian land, were living in systematic neglect of the obligations, or he would rather say the privileges, of religion than the number of those who came under its influences. And one of the greatest difficulties of the day was to decide how these people were to be reached. He was not at all disposed to undervalue a learned ministry, but he would remind the students that what was wanted amongst Christian ministers was not intellectual grandeur, but deep and earnest sympathy. The people should be approached by those who had the genuine feelings of neighbours to them. The great conflict of the day was between appeals to the eye and appeals to the conscience. The Ritualistic party in the Church of England was now occupying a great deal of public attention, and he believed they were helping the Nonconformists to solve deeply interesting questions. There was now going on, near London, a contest in which he believed the law ought to be obeyed. At all events, when the law interfered with the conscience of any man, he must set himself right before the law; and when a man connected with the Established Church, which was based upon law, chose to set the law at defiance, his only honest course was to leave the Establishment. He (Mr. Morley) believed that the question of a State Establishment was rapidly reaching a solution, because there was a large and increasing number of men within the Church who were seeking to work out a theory utterly inconsistent with the idea of an Establishment; and he advised the Nonconformists to leave the Churchmen to fight out the question among themselves.



THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIA AT DELHI: THE VICE-REGAL PROCESSION PASSING THE CLOCK-TOWER AND DELHI INSTITUTE, IN THE CHANDNEE CHOWK.



ABDUL HAMID II., SULTAN OF TURKEY, REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.



THE PANDORA ARCTIC EXPEDITION: WALRUS-SHOOTING.

WALRUS-SHOOTING.

Our Illustration of this peculiar sport in the Arctic regions is from a sketch furnished by Captain Allen Young, owner and commander of the steam-yacht Pandora, which followed the Alert and Discovery, in their North Polar Expedition, some distance up Smith Sound, and which also, in a previous voyage, passed through Lancaster Sound and Peel Sound towards the place where Sir J. H. Franklin was lost, in the westerly channels of the Arctic archipelago. The chase of the walrus, indeed, is commonly pursued in other seas within the Arctic Circle. It is a customary practice with Norwegian and Russian hunters in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, as described by Lieutenant Julius Payer, of the Austrian "Tegetthoff" expedition. This widely-extended genus of marine mammal belongs to the seal family, and is an amphibious quadruped, but with legs too short for walking, so that it can only shuffle along upon land, while its webbed feet are most useful for swimming. It grows to the size of 10 ft. or 15 ft. in length, and 10 ft. in girth, or even larger; its colour when young is black, turning brown or pale with age; it is called the walrus, the morse, or the sea-horse, and as a cow. Its tusks, about 20 in. long, weigh 5 lbs. to 10 lb., and fetch a high price, for which it is hunted and killed, this ivory being preferred for artificial teeth. The oil and hide are likewise valuable, and the flesh is not bad food. This animal is gregarious; scores or hundreds are seen in a herd lying on the ice, and they make a great noise, all roaring or braying together in the night. They have been known to attack a boat when fired at, and to break the oars or wrest them out of the men's hands, and even to tear the planks of the boat. The female walrus shows great courage in fighting to save her cubs, which she will carry off under her fins, and take refuge at the bottom of the sea.

ILLUSTRATED NEW BOOKS.

We have briefly noticed, with other publications adorned by the arts of the photographer, the designer, and the engraver, a very handsome volume of Egyptian travel, to which some further attention is yet due. It is *A Thousand Miles Up the Nile*, by Miss Amelia Edwards (Longman, Green, and Co.). The engravings on wood, from her own water-colour drawings, have been executed by, or under the direction of, Mr. G. Pearson, but were drawn on the wood by Mr. Percival Skelton and others. They are equal to some of the finest recent work in that department. There are more than seventy, besides a small one from the curious symbolical picture, by Mr. Elihu Vedder, an American artist, called "The Secret of the Sphinx." It represents a naked Fellah, or Egyptian peasant labourer, kneeling before the mighty face of the huge antique statue, which sits almost buried in the desert sands; he is listening for a word of revelation to issue from her closed lips. This is supposed to typify the awful curiosity which mankind ought to feel concerning "the whole uninterpreted and undiscovered past of Egypt." There is ample scope, no doubt, for the sentiment of romantic wonder in that region of pre-historic study. Miss Edwards is a skilful literary mistress of imaginative thought, as well as of graphic and vivid description, with power to arouse this kind of feeling upon sufficient occasion. Her book will at least bear comparison with that of Miss Martineau thirty years ago, "Eastern Life, Present and Past," a new edition of which has lately appeared. It is not so heavily charged with bits of moral and theological discussion calculated to provoke dissent. Nor is it at all overlaid with passages of mere rhetoric and effusive aspiration, which used to be more in fashion among Eastern tourists in their writings upon the subject. Miss Edwards rather manages to produce a sustained impression by setting forth with brevity and simplicity the actual features of each scene, and stating precisely what she found there. She was accompanied by another lady, who is mentioned as "L," and who also made sketches. They spent the winter months of 1873 and the following year in this leisurely river voyage from Cairo up to the Second Cataract, above the famous temple of Abou Simbel, and down to Cairo again. Their vessel was a comfortable "dahabeeyah," named the Phila in honour of that celebrated islet and its remote shrine of ancient mystic worship. With a crew of fifteen Mohammedans, and with three fellow-passengers, sometimes pleasantly designated "the Idle Man" and the "Happy Couple," there was no intolerable air of solitude in their life in that floating temporary household. At several places, too, where they stopped for exploring and sketching, they met with English and other European travelling parties, of whose doings and sayings we are discreetly told. One dahabeeyah carried a party of ladies exclusively; another was occupied by gentlemen only; so they were naturally led to be sociable when they lay moored together alongshore. It was practicable also now and then to exchange hospitalities and friendly signs, if not much talk, with the Arab or Nubian Sheikhs, the official Beys, a Coptic Bishop, and other persons of local respectability on the banks of the Nile. In the harems of the Viceroy, at Cairo, of the wealthy Ratab Aga, at Ayserat, and of an Arab gentleman at Luxor, Miss Edwards and her companion made acquaintance with the shut-up life of Eastern ladies. They concluded that the wives of the poor hard-worked Fellaheen were the happiest women in Egypt. "They have, at least, the free use of their limbs, and they know the fresh air, the sunshine, and the open fields." We cannot attempt in this short notice even to mention with any particularity the notable places and objects of historical or philosophical interest to be seen on the Nile. But Miss Edwards has diligently studied to explain as well as to describe them. Memphis, with its remains of ancient royalty; Thebes, Luxor, and Karnak, with their vast ruins of fallen magnificence; the First Cataract and Phila; and the upper course of the river to Abou Simbel, where fresh antiquarian discoveries were made at the time, in turn engage her attention. The book has not been hastily or carelessly written, having occupied her two years since the visit to Egypt. It is sumptuously got up as regards the quality of its paper, printing, and binding, which make it a tasteful volume of price.

Twenty-one steel-plate engravings, by skilful hands, of landscape pictures by J. M. W. Turner, Pyne, Stanfield, Linnell, David Cox, and other good painters, with descriptive pages written by the Rev. J. G. Wood, are contained in a drawing-room-table book of *English Scenery* (published by Virtue and Co.). The views here presented are Windsor Castle and Forest, Eton College, Hampton Court, Petworth, a bit of old Hyde Park, a lake in Cumberland, Borrowdale, Heathfield, in the uplands between Kent and Sussex, Tintern Abbey, Dover, Battle Abbey, "Norham's Castled Keep" on the Tweed, Portsmouth Harbour, and a few other places less familiar to common recollection. One view, indeed, is that of the smoky chimneys, town churches, and factory buildings of Manchester, from Kersall-moor, by W. Wyld. This is sufficiently real and modern; but the old Hyde Park view, by Nasmyth, taken sixty or seventy years ago, with a pretty rustic cottage in the midst of it, can scarcely be recognised in the Hyde Park of our day. Mr. Wood's commentary on these subjects is slight and feeble.

The first volume of *Picturesque Europe* (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin) is devoted to *The British Isles*. It contains thirteen principal steel engravings, from pictures by Birket Foster, Wimperis, S. Read, P. Skelton, J. Mogford, Harry Fenn, and J. Chase. There are, besides, a large number of engravings on wood, drawn by Wimperis, Fenn, Skelton, W. Boot, C. Staniland, T. L. Rowbotham, and others. The aim of the editor has been to select characteristic examples of the scenes in this United Kingdom which combine natural beauty or grandeur, or home-like sweetness of aspect, with cherished associations of our national history, or with some peculiarity of situation, as marked features of the insular geography. Windsor and Eton occupy the first two chapters, with the first two steel engravings, each accompanied by a score of minor illustrations printed amidst the descriptive text. This is written, in the case of Windsor, by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, and by Mr. Oscar Browning for Eton, lightly but impressively touching upon the salient features of each subject; the Royal Palace, and the College of youthful masculine education for the English nobility and gentry. Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon are next treated, and these are well chosen, as standard examples of English provincial scenery, with historic dignity to enhance its peculiar interest. We should have thought that Oxford, York, and Winchester might also have been included; but perhaps their sites are not so picturesque, and it is the landscape, not the architectural beauties, to which a preference has been given. One chapter is nominally devoted to "the South Coast, from Margate to Portsmouth," its principal view being that of Dover Castle; while another professes to be a continuation of the south coast to the Lizard Point. But these titles hold out a promise far more extensive than the amount of illustration and description is found to justify; only the Cornish coast scenery is sufficiently treated, and nothing is shown of South Devon. The Land's End has an illustrated chapter to itself. The banks of the Thames, the Dales of Derbyshire, the Forest Scenery of Great Britain, and some of the old English Abbeys and Churches, are presented to our loving admiration, two of these papers being written by Mr. W. Senior. There is but a single chapter, with its one superior and sundry minor illustrations, devoted to Scotland, and this is confined to Edinburgh and "the South Lowlands," which latter term means only Melrose and Abbotsford. Ireland is not better provided for with a few views of Killarney and Wicklow; North Wales is represented by Conway and Snowdon. The contents of this volume, in short, though very good in their way, so far as they go, must not be supposed to form anything like a complete or adequate presentment of the picturesque features of the British Isles.

The yearly volume of *The Portfolio* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) contains many fine etchings, besides numerous wood engravings. The former class of illustrations render the magazine quite unique among periodicals of the day. Mr. P. G. Hamerton, the editor, is equally accomplished as a graceful and thoughtful writer, a skilful artist, and a learned critic of the fine arts. His literary assistants in the last twelvemonth were Mr. Worrain, with notes on the old masters in the National Gallery; Mr. Beavington Atkinson and Professor Sidney Colvin; with Mr. Comyns Carr, who contributes a series of papers on the Abbey Church of St. Alban. That interesting monument of ecclesiastical antiquity, which will henceforth be St. Alban's Cathedral and an episcopal seat of the highest order in the Church of England, is well deserving of study. Mr. Comyns Carr gives a very good account of its conventional history, architectural construction, and decoration, which he shows to have fairly exemplified, in every age, the dominant movements both of religious and of secular public life. This subject is also effectively illustrated by the etchings of Mr. Ernest George and engraved sketches by Mr. Kent Thomas. Next perhaps in importance among the continued articles in this volume are those of Mr. Hamerton on the life, genius, and works of J. M. W. Turner. His kindly explanation of Turner's life is, of course, rather apologetic; but he shows a true sympathetic appreciation of the great landscape painter's genius, and of the circumstances and influences by which it was trained to original discoveries of nature and noble productions of art. Several French etchings from drawings or sketches by Turner accompany these biographical and critical essays upon him. The other contents of the volume have considerable interest for all who love pictures and painters with intelligent discrimination.

The first portion of a splendid French work on Venice, its history, architecture, fine arts, commerce, and social life, in successive ages, has been published by M. Rothschild, Rue des Saints Pères, Paris. The author, M. Charles Yriarte, claims our particular regard and that of our readers, since we have been much indebted to him, during the past eighteen months, for his sketches of the Dalmatian coast, Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Servia, which he was one of the first to visit upon the occasion of the late insurrections and wars. We had already perused, with great interest and satisfaction, his accurate and scholarly study of the old Venetian Republic, its political constitution and administration, in *La Vie d'un Patriote de Venise*, published about three years ago. No living writer, French, German, or even Italian, is so competent for this special task of describing, in a comprehensive but exact and lively manner, the marvellous Queen of the Adriatic; with her merchant nobles, her citizen princes, heroes of trade, of statesmanship, and of naval warfare; with her grave and gorgeous magnificence in edifices, costumes, fashions, and art; with her wealth of glowing pictures and costly marbles, and her variety of ingenious manufactures. These subjects are to be thoroughly illustrated by means of 400 fine engravings. A sufficient number of specimens have been put before us to warrant our entire approval of the work; but its publication, by weekly and monthly issues, will occupy two years and a half. The paper and printing are of superfine quality, for which the price seems to us rather moderate, being one franc for a weekly part.

A fire broke out in the Crompton Spinning Company's Mill, near Oldham, on Monday, which destroyed the building. The damage is estimated at £40,000, and about 500 hands are thrown out of employment.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture preceded their annual meeting with a market tea at Ipswich on Tuesday evening. Lord Rendlesham, M.P., presided, and Colonel Barne, the other member for the division, was present. Both hon. gentlemen spoke on agricultural topics, more particularly on the heavy burdens arising from local taxation. Colonel Barne, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year.

Several colliery disasters occurred on Tuesday. At a pit near Bolton, Lancashire, a wall of cannon coal was set on fire, presumably by the carelessness of a boy. Several of the miners dashed through the fire and escaped, but fifteen men and boys lost their lives. A pit near Hamilton was flooded, and four men were drowned. In South Wales the winder of the ascending bucket at a mine in Glamorganshire failed to stop the machine at the proper time as two gentlemen were coming up: one died on the spot, while the life of the other is despaired of.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

The Right Hon. Henry Hall Gage, fourth Viscount Gage, of Castle Island, in the Peerage of Ireland, and third Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in the Peerage of Great Britain, a Baronet of England, died at his seat, Firle Place, near Lewes, on the 20th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 14, 1791, the elder son of Henry, third Viscount Gage, by Susannah Maria, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lieutenant-General William Skinner. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was author of several mathematical papers read before the Royal Institution and other societies. At the period of his decease Lord Gage, though younger than the Lords Kilmorey and Stratford de Redcliffe, was the father of the House of Lords, having sat in that assembly for sixty-nine years—a longer period than has any other peer. His Lordship married, March 18, 1813, Elizabeth Maria, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and by her (who died June 13, 1857) had three sons and four daughters. The eldest of the former, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Edward Hall Gage, married, Aug. 31, 1840, Sophia Selina, daughter of Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., and died, Sept. 8, 1875, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Cavendish, of Chyknell, and an only son, Henry Charles, now fifth Viscount Gage, born April 2, 1854. Of the late Lord Gage's daughters the second died unmarried, the third, Caroline Harriet, is wife of Standish, present Viscount Gort, and the youngest, Fanny Charlotte, of W. Toline, Esq. The family of Gage, one of the most eminent in England, has its name on the roll of Battle Abbey, and, before it took up its abode at Firle, was seated at Burstow, in Surrey, and at Penshurst, afterwards so celebrated as the home of the Sidneys. The Lords Gage derived their immediate descent from the famous soldier and statesman of the time of Henry VIII., Sir John Gage, K.G.

LORD ONGLEY.

The death of Lord Ongley took place on Sunday last, at his residence, Bushey Lodge, Teddington, where he had long resided in retirement, at the age of seventy-three. Robert Henley Ongley, eldest and last surviving son of Robert, the second Lord Ongley, in the Peerage of Ireland, by his marriage with Frances, only daughter of Sir John Burgoyne, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, was born at his father's residence, Old Warden, near Biggleswade, in that county, in May, 1803. He succeeded to the title and representation of the family, while still a boy, in 1814. He was a deputy lieutenant for Bedfordshire.

LORD MILTON.

William, Viscount Milton, who died on the 17th inst. in France, was the eldest son of William Thomas Spencer, present Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., by Lady Frances Douglas, his wife, eldest daughter of Sholto, Earl of Morton, and was born July 27, 1839. He received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. From July, 1865, to June, 1872, he sat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which Riding he was a magistrate. Lord Milton was for several years an officer in the West York Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, Aug. 10, 1867, Laura Maria Theresa, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Beauclerk, and granddaughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and leaves two sons and two daughters. It may be mentioned here that Lady Milton's father perished in a noble attempt to save the lives of others. The circumstances of this terrible disaster were as follow:—On Nov. 2, 1862, the schooner Coupland, of Shields, was wrecked, during a hurricane, near the pier at Scarborough. The National Life-Boat Institution's boat stationed there was manned and launched, and proceeded in the direction of the vessel. The sea broke upon the sea-wall of the Spa with violence, and the rebound of the waves caused such a sea as no small craft but the life-boat could have borne. Just then all control over the boat was lost, her coxswain having been thrown out of her by a lurch of the boat, and several persons, amongst whom Lord Charles Beauclerk stood foremost, rushed to the rescue of their fellow-men who were in such imminent peril. At that moment a huge wave lifted the life-boat with fearful force against the sea-wall, and on her release it was found that Lord Charles Beauclerk, Mr. William Tindall, banker, and Mr. J. Hles had been killed by the collision. The National Life-Boat Institution presented to the families of Lord Charles Beauclerk and the other two gentlemen its silver medal, as a permanent memorial of its sympathy for them and its admiration of the conduct of the deceased.

SIR J. R. CROWE.

Sir John Rice Crowe, Knt., C.B., late H.B.M. Consul-General for Norway, died at Christiania, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-two. Early in life he served in the Russian marine, under his uncle, Admiral Crowe, and took part in the engagements off the island of Lemnos and was at the capture of the island of Tenedos. Subsequently he was for two years attached to the Russian Embassy in London; in 1824 became Vice-Consul at Hamerfest, in Norway, Consul there in 1837, and Consul-General at Christiania, 1843. For his long public services he was made C.B. in 1859, and knighted in 1874.

The deaths are also announced of—

Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, on Sunday night, at his residence at Exmouth, aged ninety-one.

Mr. John Adams, consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, aged seventy-two.

Thomas Hayter Longden, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 15th inst., at his residence, Ennismore Gardens, aged eighty-eight.

Thomas Page, Esq., the eminent engineer, on the 11th inst., aged seventy-three.

The Hon. Louisa Catherine Borrowes, wife of Major Robert Higginson Borrowes, of Giltown, in the county of Kildare, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1853, and third daughter of the third Lord Kilmaine, on the 14th inst., aged forty-five.

Diana, wife of Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., on the 14th inst., aged forty-seven.

Emma Lady Green, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., and daughter of the late T. Eaton, Esq., R.N., on the 10th inst.

Thomas Lewin, Esq., barrister-at-law, one of the six con- vancing counsel of the Court of Chancery, author of "Treatise on Trusts," and "Life and Travels of St. Paul."

Charles Haywood, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Kemsey, formerly Captain 1st Stafford Militia, changed his name from Eaton to that of Haywood on succeeding to that property, on the 7th inst., at The Lea, near Newport, Salop, aged fifty-six.

The Hon. Grace Charlotte, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, widow of the late Sir Niel Menzies, sixth Baronet of that ilk, and eldest daughter of the Hon. Fletcher Norton, and sister of the late Lord Grantley, on the 3rd inst., aged eighty-three.

Samuel Arthur Reynell, Esq., of Archerstown, in the county of Westmeath, J.P., formerly Master of the Hounds, younger brother of Richard Winter Reynell, Esq., of Killynnon, High Sheriff of Westmeath in 1839, on the 11th, aged sixty-two.

Captain Francis Henry Woodgate, Bengal Staff Corps. He was distinguished throughout the Indian Mutiny, served with Havelock's force on its first taking the field, and was at the final assault and capture of Lucknow. In 1860 he served in China, and at the occupation of Peking.

Lord George William Loftus, second son of John, second Marquis of Ely, and uncle and heir presumptive of the present peer, of apoplexy, at Nice, on the 19th inst. He was born May 11, 1815, and married, June 21, 1846, Martha, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Fuller, who died in April, 1858.

Viscount de Stern, at his residence at Queen's Gate, on the 19th inst. He was created a Viscount by the King of Portugal in 1869, and he was also in the commission of the lieutenantcy of the city of London. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Mr. Sydney de Stern.

Francis Lyon Barrington, Esq., of Hetton Hall, in the county of Durham, J.P. and D.L., only son of the Hon. Russell Barrington (fifth son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, by Marion, his wife, daughter of John Lyon, Esq., of Hetton Hall), on the 15th inst., aged forty-two.

Henry Fletcher Campbell, Esq., of Boquhan, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th inst., aged seventy-six. He was second son of the late General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton, and grandson of Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who was nephew of the famous Andrew Fletcher, of Salton.

Edward Sincee Drew, of The Grange, Honiton, Devon, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1845, on the 15th inst., aged seventy. He was the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Drew, of The Grange, knighted at the coronation of Charles I., who was representative of the eminent family of Drew, of Killerton.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashley Eden (Eva Maria), daughter of Admiral Rowland Money, C.B., younger brother of Sir James Kyrie Money, Bart. She married, first, in 1843, H. E. M. Palmer, Esq., of the Indian Army; secondly, in 1847, the Rev. John C. M. Bellet; and, thirdly, the Hon. Ashley Eden, third son of Robert John, third Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty, in pursuance of an invitation received from the French Government, has appointed the following Royal Commission to represent British and Colonial exhibitors at a Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1878:—The president will be the Prince of Wales; the other Commissioners being Lord Lyons, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Manchester, Sutherland, and Westminster, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, Earl Granville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Tenterden, Lord Dudley, the Hon. E. Stanhope, the Hon. R. H. Meade, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Stafford Northcote, Dr. Lyon Playfair; the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the time being; Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Sir Coutts Lindsay, Sir Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, Sir R. Wallace, Sir John Rose, Sir A. Milne, Sir A. H. Horsford, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir R. Alcock, and the President of the Royal Geographical Society for the time being; Sir H. Thring, Sir Francis Grant, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir John Gilbert, Dr. Hooker, Dr. J. R. Bennett, Dr. P. G. Hewett, Lord Skelmersdale, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the President of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce, the President of the Agricultural Engineers' Association, and Messrs. Charles Rivers Wilson, A. E. Ellis, R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, E. Ashworth, Isaac L. Bell, Hugh Birley, Joseph Chamberlain, W. Holmes, F. Leighton, Samuel Morley, John Mulholland, A. J. Mundella, W. Rathbone, and H. W. Ripley. Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen is the secretary.

The "leader of society," whose portrait was published with last week's *Whitehall Review*, is the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

From April 1, 1876, to the 20th inst., the Exchequer receipts amounted to £58,468,669, as compared with £58,091,841 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £63,541,563.

Her Majesty has given her commands that a miniature facsimile of the medal given to the Indian Princes at Delhi at the late Imperial assemblage shall be executed by Mr. G. G. Adams, who designed and struck the original.

A company has been formed in Switzerland for unearthing the village of Plurs, in Graubunden, which was overwhelmed by a fall of rock in 1618, nearly 1000 persons perishing. A rich booty is hoped for from the shops, factories, and churches.

Drs. H. Crookshank, S. J. Gordon, Charles Monks, and J. Williams, have received from the Turkish Government the military war medal, in recognition of their services during the Turco-Servian campaign.

Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker, the Mayor of Liverpool, gave, on Monday, the first of two dinners to the aged and deserving poor of the town. It was held in St. George's Hall, where a similar entertainment was held when Mr. Walker occupied the office of Mayor, two years ago.

At Sunderland, on Tuesday, Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, laid the foundation-stone of the new place of worship for an ancient Baptist church, with which his father-in-law, the late Mr. John Candlish, formerly M.P. for the borough, was associated.

The Civil Service life-boat of the National Institution on the Wexford station has been the means of saving a shipwrecked crew from an inevitable death. On Monday night the smack Mountain Hare drove on the north end of the Dogger Bank at the entrance to the harbour, in a strong wind from the S.S.W. and a very heavy sea. The life-boat promptly proceeded to the help of the crew, and found the vessel on her beam-ends and full of water, with the sailors clinging to the rigging, from which perilous position they were rescued and taken safely on shore.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LITTLE BOY (Doughty-street).—How can any doubt exist as to the Pawn's first move of two squares covering the check in the position you describe? When the move is completed it is for Black to determine whether or not he will capture the Pawn en passant. He is not, as you appear to think, obliged to do so.

I O H T (Norwich).—Your analysis proves satisfactorily that in the game between Delta and an Amateur the former could have sacrificed his Queen on the thirteenth move, and brought about a very fine termination.

CAIRNS.—Philidor never attempted to perform impossibilities, nor did he ask his readers to do so. There is a true solution to the problem given below.

INQUIRER.—In an adjourned game neither player should examine the position until the play is resumed. The usual course in important games is to record, in a sealed envelope, the move of the player who is to move at the time of the adjournment.

A F P (Lancaster-gate).—We have no problems of yours in hand. Please forward duplicates, and they shall have our best attention.

DOLLY (Liverpool).—You shall have the author's answer to your analysis next week.

J S L (Bury St. Edmunds).—The position given by Ponzi, wherein White wins with King and Pawn against King and five Pawns, is familiar to students. The famous Hungarian player, Szen, proved conclusively that black can at least draw the game.

J S W (Aberdeen).—You can obtain the *Huddersfield College Magazine* on application to Mr. Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

W L.—The amended problem shall have our best attention.

W C (Cheltenham).—Is there any defence to R to K 2nd, B to B 5th (ch), and R Q 8th? CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1716 received from T D Taylor, Société Littéraire Belge, R H Bate, B L G, M B A, Rotomago, F Myers, Highfield, P Billing, P S Shenale, H C R, E H V, G H V, T Guest, Eggleston, E Clarkson, Fredunnoch, Deep He, C Akhurst, Latta, J G Finch, J H Skelton, F O Egger, W A Collier, B Lewis, H M S "Bruizer," Neworth, W E Champion, A Bowles, Drapers' College, Only Jones, T L Radwaner, S R S, Emily, B Books, E B, and D H Harrison. All others are wrong.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1717 received from W Leson, H B Woolwich Chess Club, W Brown, J Lonsdale, P S Shenale, B Books, E Hedges, Cant, T Guest, H Johnson, E H H V, Uns, Trilcon, Only Jones, E S N, G Neumann, Vig E Frau, L Jewson, E Clarkson, Robn Roughed, Simper, H O R, S R S, Olive Crosky, Hereward, W G V D, Latta, E Lord, J G Finch, E J Hayes, F O Egger, J A, W F Payne, Owlet, T Smith, H M S "Bruizer," A Wood, A W Holmes, J de Houtsteyn, R H Brooks, W S B, Z Ingold, Lily, Odipus, Jane N, E L G, Fredunnoch, Neworth, Drapers' College, G P Crane, E B, and F Myers. Note.—This problem cannot be solved by Kt to Q 4th. B's defence is Q to R 5th (ch), and when White interposes R, Black takes it with K, foiling the attack.

PROBLEMS received from W Grimshaw, J Neumann, J Statham, W T P, J G Finch, and S W C.

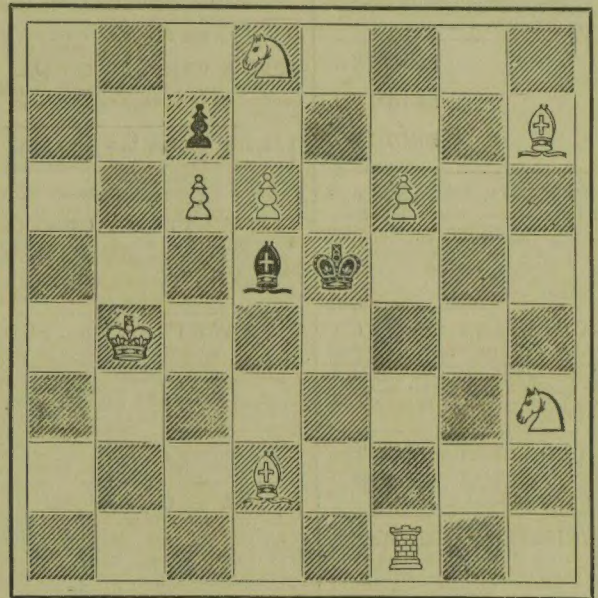
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1717.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th Q to R 5th (ch) 3. Kt to B 7th. Mate. The variations are obvious.
2. K to Kt 5th (ch) K takes R

PROBLEM No. 1719.

By I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.

BLACK.



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